THE BRITISH CRITIC,

For DECEMBER, 1804.

Οὐ γὰρ ἐν μίσοισι κεῖται
Δῶρα δυσμαχητὰ Μοισᾶν
Τῳπιτυχόντι φέρειν. FRAG. APUD CLEM. ALEX.

Nor does the Muſe her precious gifts diſplay
For every baſer hand to tear away,
Reſerved on high her golden crown appears,
The fruit of wiſdom, and the toil of years.

ART. I. *Memoirs of the Life, Writings, and Correſpondence of Sir William Jones. By Lord Teignmouth.* 4to. 531 pp. 1l. 5s. Hatchard. 1804.

SUCH publications as this will ever be acceptable; the life of ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed a character as Sir William Jones, combines and involves ſo many topics of importance to morals, literature, and the general hiſtory of what is paſſing in the world, that it cannot fail to excite univerſal intereſt. This muſt in every reſpect be increaſed, when the biographer's office is undertaken by an individual ſo circumſtanced and ſo accompliſhed as the author of this work, who, for a long ſeries of years, was the ſpectator of his friend's actions and purſuits, and who, from his ability, has been ſo well qualified to record them.

The actual life of Sir William Jones cannot be ſuppoſed to be diverſified by many extraordinary events, and may be very conciſely ſummed up. He was educated at Harrow; was the tutor of the preſent moſt accompliſhed Earl Spencer; was called to the bar, and, after a certain interval, was made a

Judge in India, where he died in enjoyment of his high office, and in full poſſeſſion of univerſal eſteem. It is to his writings and correſpondence that the reader muſt direct his attention for the information and amuſement which he has to expect. The Preface to this work explains the materials and the plan which the noble author has uſed and adopted. Theſe were, in the firſt inſtance, a ſingle ſheet, written by Sir William Jones himſelf, and containing ſhort notices of his ſituation and occupations during every year of his life. This paper, in ſome degree, enabled Lord Teignmouth to trace the life of his friend, year by year. The firſt twenty-two years are circumſtantially and ſatisfactorily exhibited from memoranda written by Sir William; the laſt twelve years of his life in India, the author was well enabled to delineate, as well from his own recollection, as from his friend's writings and correſpondence. Lord Teignmouth candidly acknowledges, that his ability to exhibit the particulars of his friend's life between 1778, his twenty-ſecond year, and the date of his embarkation for India in 1783, is leſs complete. We cannot help thinking it might have been made more perfect, if many individuals now living had been conſulted, who in the interval here mentioned enjoyed Sir William's confidence and friendſhip. Among others, we may venture to name Dr. Parr, the learned Biſhop of Cloyne, Mr. Pollard, and the ingenious hiſtorian of India, Mr. Maurice of the Britiſh Muſeum. It cannot however be denied, that the author has admirably applied the information he obtained, and has well performed his object, which was to elucidate the life, occupations, and opinions of one of the moſt various ſcholars, and moſt accompliſhed men that England has ever produced.

The father of Sir William Jones was, it ſeems, an author, and of great reſpectability, and with a conciſe narrative of his life the volume commences. Sir William's own literary life may be ſaid to have had its origin at Harrow ſchool, whither he went in 1753, under Dr. Thackeray. In 1764, he was entered of Univerſity College, Oxford. It is hardly neceſſary to ſay how he progreſſively diſtinguiſhed himſelf, both at ſchool and at college, in almoſt every branch of ſcience: but perhaps the following is the earlieſt ſpecimen of his poetry that has been printed. It is an imitation of Horace.

" How quickly fades the vital flow'r!
Alas, my friend! each ſilent hour
Steals unperceiv'd away:
The early joys of blooming youth,
Sweet innocence, and dove-eyed truth,
Are deſtined to decay.

Can

Can zeal drear Pluto's wrath reſtrain?
No; tho' an hourly victim ſtain
His hallow'd ſhrine with blood,
Fate will recal her doom for none:
The ſceptred king muſt leave his throne
To paſs the Stygian flood.

In vain, my Parnell, wrapt in eaſe,
We ſhun the merchant-marring ſeas;
In vain we fly from wars;
In vain we ſhun th' autumnal blaſt,
(The ſlow Cocytus muſt be paſt)
How needleſs are our cares!

Our houſe, our land, our ſhadowy grove,
The very miſtreſs of our love,
Ah me, we ſoon muſt leave!
Of all our trees, the hated boughs
Of Cypreſs ſhall alone diffuſe
Their fragrance o'er our grave.

To others ſhall we then reſign
The num'rous caſks of ſparkling wine,
Which frugal now we ſtore;
With them a more deſerving heir,
(Is this our labour, this our care?)
Shall ſtain the ſtucco floor." P. 30.

He had not been long at Oxford, before his partiality for Oriental literature diſcovered itſelf, and to this he applied with extraordinary ardour. In 1765, he became the private tutor of the preſent diſtinguiſhed friend of literature, Lord Spencer; and while in this ſituation, tranſlated into French, from the Perſian, the Life of Nadir Shah, at the deſire and for the uſe of the King of Denmark. To this he added a Treatiſe on Oriental Poetry. In 1768, he commenced a correſpondence with Count Reviczki, afterwards the Imperial Ambaſſador at the Engliſh Court; and this correſpondence forms a very great portion of the preſent volume. The letters were written in Latin, but are here familiarly tranſlated. We inſert the following.

"Mr. Jones to C. Reviczki.

"How pleaſing was that half hour to me in which we converſed on Perſian poetry, our mutual delight. I conſidered it the commencement of a moſt agreeable friendſhip and intercourſe between us; but my expectations are diſappointed by the circumſtances in which we are unavoidably placed; for my buſineſs will confine me to the country longer than I wiſh; and you, as I am informed, are preparing to return immediately to Germany. I have, therefore, to lament that our intimacy is, as it were, nipped in the bud. I am not, however, without this conſolation, that if I cannot perſonally converſe with you, I

can at leaſt correſpond with you, and thus enjoy the ſatisfaction ariſing from a communication of our ſentiments and ſtudies. In mentioning *our friendſhip*, I ſhall not, I truſt, be deemed guilty of an improper freedom. Similarity of ſtudies, fondneſs for polite literature, congenial purſuits, and conformity of ſentiments are the great bonds of intimacy amongſt mankind. Our ſtudies and purſuits are the ſame, with this difference indeed, that you are already deeply verſed in oriental learning, whilſt I am inceſſantly labouring with all my might to obtain a proficiency in it. But I will not allow you to excel me in partiality for thoſe ſtudies, ſince nothing can exceed my delight in them. From my earlieſt years, I was charmed with the poetry of the Greeks; nothing, I then thought, could be more ſublime than the Odes of Pindar, nothing ſweeter than Anacreon, nothing more poliſhed or elegant than the golden remains of Sappho, Archilochus, Alcæus, and Simonides; but when I had taſted the poetry of the Arabs and Perſians * * *

" The remainder of this letter is loſt; but from the context, and the anſwer of Reviczki, we may conclude that it contained an elaborate panegyric on Eaſtern poetry, expreſſed with all the rapture which novelty inſpires, and in terms degrading to the Muſes of Greece and Rome."

" C. Reviczki to W. Jones, Esq.

" *London, Feb.* 19, 1768.

" Sir,

" I am highly gratified by your recollection of me, as well as by the repeated compliments which you pay me, in your letters to Madame de Vaucluſe. I muſt acknowledge that I feel not a little proud of them; but ſtill more that an interview of a quarter of an hour, has procured me the honour of your friendſhip. I ſhould be moſt happy to cultivate it, if my plans allowed me to remain longer in this country, or if I could at leaſt ſee you at Oxford, which I purpoſe viſiting before I leave England. I hear, with pleaſure, that you have undertaken to publiſh a Treatiſe on Oriental Proſody. As I am convinced that you will perform this taſk moſt ably and ſucceſsfully, I anticipate with ſatisfaction the mortification of all our European Poets, who muſt bluſh at the poverty of their proſaic language, when they find that the Oriental dialects (independently of rhyme, which is of their invention) have true ſyllabic quantities as well as the Greek, and a greater variety of feet, and conſequently the true ſcience of metre and proſody.

" I take the liberty of ſending you a rough ſketch of one of my lateſt tranſlations from Haſez, with whom I ſometimes amuſe myſelf in a leiſure hour. You are too well acquainted with the genius of the Perſian language, not to perceive the raſhneſs of my attempt; I do not indeed pretend to give the beauty of the original, but merely its ſenſe, ſimple and unornamented. I have added to it a very free paraphraſe in verſe, in which however the greateſt deviation from the text, conſiſts in the occaſional ſubſtitution of *miſtreſs* for *mignon*, either to give a connection to the ſtanzas, which in this kind of compoſition is never preſerved, or to make it more conformable to our European taſte. The Perſian poet indeed ſpeaks of his miſtreſs in the firſt verſe.

" You

"You will find in the margin ſeveral quotations from the Greek and Latin Poets, which occurred to my recollection, whilſt I was reading Hafez, expreſſing the ſame ſentiments with the Perſian. I hope to have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing you here before I leave England, aſſuring you with truth, that I conſider the honour of your acquaintance among the greateſt advantages, attending my viſit to this country." P. 43.

A number of intereſting letters between Sir William and various friends, occupy the pages between 46 and 139, which will greatly entertain the reader, and exhibit, on the part of Sir William, a mind advancing to the moſt exalted degree of cultivation. In 1774, he was called to the bar, but at firſt declined to practiſe; but in 1780, we find that he had obtained great profeſſional diſtinction; nevertheleſs, his views extended beyond any hope or proſpect of local advantages to the vacant ſeat on the bench of Fort William, in Bengal. In the interval between the formation of this plan, and its ultimate accompliſhment, he became a candidate to repreſent the Univerſity of Oxford. About this period, he compoſed that celebrated Latin Ode to Liberty, which evinced, his biographer obſerves, his genius, erudition, feeling, and political principles. This Ode was publiſhed under the title of Julii Meleſigoni ad libertatem. The letters being tranſpoſed, make Gulielmus Joneſius. The Ode was admirably tranſlated by Mr. Maurice. In the ſame interval, Sir William publiſhed a pamphlet on the legal Mode of ſuppreſſing Riots, and alſo made a ſhort excurſion to Paris. His correſpondence fully explains how his time was employed between 1781 and 1782, when he received his appointment to India, through the friendſhip of Lord Aſhburton. In 1783, he embarked for that country. His noble biographer thus introduces this part of his ſubject.

"Sir William Jones embarked for India in the Crocodile frigate, and in April 1783, left his native country, to which he was never to return, with the unavailing regret and affectionate wiſhes of his numerous friends and admirers.

"As to himſelf, the melancholy impreſſions which he could not but feel on ſuch an occaſion, were alleviated by various conſiderations. The expectations of five years were now accompliſhed in the attainment of his wiſhes; he anticipated the utility of his official labours to the public, and the occupation ſo peculiarly delightful to him, of inveſtigating unexplored mines of literature. Sir William Jones was now in his thirty-ſeventh year, in the full vigour of his faculties, and he looked forward with ardour to the pleaſures and advantages ariſing from his ſituation in India, without any apprehenſion that the climate of that country would prove hoſtile to his conſtitution. A difference of opinion on great political queſtions, without diminiſhing his regard for his friends, had narrowed his habits of intercourſe with ſome whom

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he ſincerely eſteemed, and he felt therefore the leſs regret in quitting thoſe whoſe principles he wiſhed to approve, but from whom, an adherence to his own, frequently compelled him to diſſent. He reflected with pleaſure on the independency of his ſtation, that the line of duty, which it preſcribed, was ſtrait and defined, and in leaving his native country, for which he retained the warmeſt affection, he was not ſorry to abandon all political cares and diſcuſſions. But his greateſt conſolation and enjoyment were derived from the ſociety of Lady Jones.

"To thoſe who are deſtitute of internal reſources, whoſe habits have led them to ſeek for amuſement in the miſcellaneous occurrences and topics of the day only, a ſea voyage is a period of fatigue, languor, and anxiety. To Sir William Jones every new ſcene was intereſting; and his mind, exerciſed by inceſſant ſtudy and reflection, poſſeſſed an inexhauſtible fund of ſubjects, which he could at pleaſure ſelect and apply to the purpoſes of recreation and improvement; but his application during his voyage was more particularly directed to thoſe ſtudies, by which he was to enlarge the requiſite qualifications for diſcharging the duties of his public ſtation, with ſatisfaction to himſelf, and benefit to the community*.

"The

"* The following memorandum was written by Sir William Jones during his voyage:

Objects of enquiry during my reſidence in Aſia.

1. The Laws of the Hindus and Mahommedans.
2. The Hiſtory of the *Ancient* World.
3. Proofs and Illuſtrations of Scripture.
4. Traditions concerning the Deluge, &c.
5. Modern Politics and Geography of Hinduſtan.
6. Beſt Mode of governing Bengal.
7. Arithmetic and Geometry, and mixed Sciences of the Aſiatics.
8. Medicine, Chemiſtry, Surgery, and Anatomy of the Indians.
9. Natural Productions of India.
10. Poetry, Rhetoric, and Morality of Aſia.
11. Muſic of the Eaſtern Nations.
12. The Shi-King, or 300 Chineſe Odes.
13. The beſt Accounts of Tibet and Caſhmir.
14. Trade, Manufactures, Agriculture, and Commerce of India.
15. Mogul Conſtitution, contained in the Defteri, Alemghiri, and Ayein Acbari.
16. Mahratta Conſtitution.

"To print and publiſh the *Goſpel* of St. Luke in Arabic.
To publiſh Law Tracts in Perſian or Arabic.
To print and publiſh the *Pſalms* of *David* in Perſian Verſe.
To compoſe, if God grant me life:

1. Elements of the Laws of England.
   Model—The Eſſay on Bailment—Ariſtotle.
2. The Hiſtory of the *American* War.
   Model—Thucydides and Polybius.

3. Bri-

" The following ſhort Letter to Lord Aſhburton, written a few weeks after his embarkation, may not be unacceptable to the reader.

" Sir William Jones to Lord Ashburton.

" *April* 27, 1783.

" Your kind letter found me on board the Crocodile; I ſhould have been very unhappy had it miſſed me, ſince I have long habituated myſelf to ſet the higheſt value on every word you ſpeak, and every line you write. Of the two encloſed letters to our friends, Impey and Chambers, I will take the greateſt care, and will punctually follow your directions as to the firſt of them. My departure was ſudden indeed; but the Admiralty were ſo anxious for the ſailing of this frigate, and their orders were ſo peremptory, that it was impoſſible to wait for any thing but a breeze. Our voyage has hitherto been tolerably pleaſant; and, ſince we left the Channel, very quick. We begin to ſee albicores about the ſhip, and to perceive an agreeable change of climate. Our days, though ſhort, give me ample time for ſtudy, recreation, and exerciſe; but my joy and delight proceed from the ſurpriſing health and ſpirits of Anna Maria, who joins me in affectionate remembrance to Lady Aſhburton. As to you, my dear Lord, we conſider you as the ſpring and fountain of our happineſs, as the author and parent (a Roman would have added what the coldneſs of our northern language will hardly admit) the *god* of our fortunes. It is poſſible indeed, that by inceſſant labour, and irkſome attendance at the bar, I might in due time have attained all that my very limited ambition could aſpire to; but in no other ſtation than that which I owe to your friendſhip, could I have gratified at once my boundleſs curioſity concerning the people of the Eaſt, continued the exerciſe of my profeſſion, in which I ſincerely delight, and enjoyed at the ſame time the comforts of domeſtic life. The grand jury of Denbighſhire have found, I underſtand, the bill againſt the Dean of St. Aſaph, for publiſhing my dialogue; but, as an indictment for a theoretical eſſay on government was I believe never before known, I have no apprehenſion for the conſequences. As to the doctrines in the tract, though I ſhall certainly not preach them to the Indians, who muſt and will be governed by abſolute power; yet I ſhall go through life with a perſuaſion, that they are juſt and rational, that ſubſtantial freedom is both the daughter and parent of virtue, and that virtue is the only ſource of public and private felicity. Farewell." P. 227.

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3. Britain Diſcovered, an Heroic Poem on the Conſtitution of England. Machinery, Hindu Gods.
Model—Homer.
4. Speeches, Political and Forenſic.
Model—Demoſthenes.
5. Dialogues, Philoſophical and Hiſtorical.
Model—Plato.
6. Letters. *Model*—Demoſthenes and Plato.

12th July, 1783. Crocodile Frigate."

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In December, 1783, he entered upon his judicial functions, and almoſt immediately became principally inſtrumental in founding the Aſiatic Society, of which he was himſelf the moſt ſplendid ornament. For his literary purſuits, attainments, and productions, we muſt, from this period, look to the Annals of this Society, and to his correſpondence with the moſt illuſtrious characters of India, which is here introduced. We now come to the melancholy part, in which the biographer records the laſt ſcene of his friend's life, which is thus repreſented.

"I now turn to the laſt ſcene of the life of Sir William Jones. The few months allotted to his exiſtence after the departure of Lady Jones were devoted to his uſual occupations, and more particularly to the diſcharge of that duty which alone detained him in India, the completion of the digeſt of Hindu and Mahommedan law. But neither the conſciouſneſs of acquitting himſelf of an obligation which he had voluntarily contracted, nor his inceſſant aſſiduity, could fill the vacuity occaſioned by the abſence of her, whoſe ſociety had ſweetened the toil of application, and cheered his hours of relaxation. Their habits were congenial, and their purſuits in ſome reſpects ſimilar: his botanical reſearches were facilitated by the eyes of Lady Jones, and by her talents in drawing; and their evenings were generally paſſed together, in the peruſal of the beſt modern authors in the different languages of Europe. After her departure, he mixed more in promiſcuous ſociety; but his affections were tranſported with her to his native country.

"On the evening of the 20th of April, or nearly about that date, after prolonging his walk to a late hour, during which he had imprudently remained in converſation, in an unwholeſome ſituation, he called upon the writer of theſe ſheets and complained of agueiſh ſymptoms, mentioning his intention to take ſome medicine, and repeating jocularly an old proverb, that "an ague in the ſpring is medicine for a king". He had no ſuſpicion at the time of the real nature of his indiſpoſition, which proved in fact to be a complaint common in Bengal, an inflammation in the liver. The diſorder was, however, ſoon diſcovered, by the penetration of the phyſician, who, after two or three days, was called in to his aſſiſtance: but it had then advanced too far to yield to the efficacy of the medicines uſually preſcribed, and they were adminiſtered in vain. The progreſs of the complaint was uncommonly rapid, and terminated fatally on the 27th of April, 1794. On the morning of that day, his attendants, alarmed at the evident ſymptoms of approaching diſſolution, came precipitately to call the friend who has now the melancholy taſk of recording the mournful event: not a moment was loſt in repairing to his houſe. He was lying on his bed in a poſture of meditation; and the only ſymptom of remaining life was a ſmall degree of motion in the heart, which after a few ſeconds ceaſed, and he expired without a pang or groan. His bodily ſuffering, from the complacency of his features, and the eaſe of his attitude, could not have been ſevere; and his mind muſt

muſt have derived conſolation from thoſe ſources where he had been in the habit of ſeeking it, and where alone in our laſt moments it can ever be found.

" The deep regret which I felt at the time, that the apprehenſions of the attendants of Sir William Jones had not induced them to give me earlier notice of the extremity of his ſituation, is not yet obliterated. It would have afforded me an opportunity of performing the pleaſing but painful office, of ſoothing his laſt moments; and I ſhould have felt the ſincereſt gratification in receiving his lateſt commands; nor would it have been leſs ſatisfactory to the public, to have known the dying ſentiments and behaviour of a man, who had ſo long and deſervedly enjoyed ſo large a portion of their eſteem and admiration.

" An anecdote of Sir William Jones, upon what authority I know not, has been recorded, that immediately before his diſſolution, he retired to his cloſet, and expired in the act of adoration to his Creator. Such a circumſtance would have been conformable to his prevailing habits of thinking and reflection, but it is not founded in fact: he died upon his bed, and in the ſame room in which he had remained from the commencement of his indiſpoſition.

" The funeral ceremony was performed on the following day with the honours due to his public ſtation; and the numerous attendance of the moſt reſpectable Britiſh inhabitants of Calcutta evinced their ſorrow for his loſs, and their reſpect for his memory.

" If my ſucceſs in deſcribing the life of Sir William Jones has been proportionate to my wiſhes, and to my admiration of his character, any attempt to delineate it muſt now be ſuperfluous. I cannot, however, reſiſt the impulſe of recapitulating in ſubſtance what has been particularly detailed in the courſe of this work.

" In the ſhort ſpace of forty-ſeven years, by the exertion of rare intellectual talents, he acquired a knowledge of arts, ſciences, and languages, which has ſeldom been equalled, and perhaps never ſurpaſſed. If he did not attain the critical proficiency of a Porſon or Parr in Grecian literature; yet his knowledge of it was moſt extenſive and profound, and entitled him to a high rank in the firſt claſs of ſcholars, while as a philologiſt he could boaſt an univerſality in which he had no rival. His ſkill in the idioms of India, Perſia, and Arabia has perhaps never been equalled by any European; and his compoſitions on Oriental ſubjects diſplay a taſte which we ſeldom find in the writings of thoſe who had preceded him in theſe tracts of literature. The language of Conſtantinople was alſo familiar to him, and of the Chineſe characters and tongue he had learned enough to enable him to tranſlate an ode of Confucius. In the modern dialects of Europe, French, Italian, Spaniſh, Portugueſe, and German, he was thoroughly converſant, and had peruſed the moſt admired writers in thoſe languages. I might extend the liſt by ſpecifying other dialects which he underſtood, but which he had leſs perfectly ſtudied.

" But mere philology was never conſidered by Sir William Jones as the end of his ſtudies, nor as any thing more than the medium through which knowledge was to be acquired: he knew that " words were the daughters of earth, and things the ſons of heaven," and would

would have diſdained the character of a mere linguiſt. In the little ſketch of a treatiſe on education, which has been inſerted in theſe Memoirs, he deſcribes the uſe of language, and the neceſſity of acquiring the languages of thoſe people who in any period of the world have been diſtinguiſhed by their ſuperior knowledge, in order to add to our own reſearches the accumulated wiſdom of all ages and nations. Accordingly, with the keys of learning in his poſſeſſion, he was qualified to unlock the literary hoards of ancient and modern times, and to diſplay the treaſures depoſited in them, for the uſe, entertainment, or inſtruction of mankind. In the courſe of his labours we find him elucidating the laws of Athens, India, and Arabia; comparing the philoſophy of the Porch, the Lyceum, and Academy, with the doctrines of the Sufis and Bramins, and by a rare combination of taſte and erudition, exhibiting the mythological fictions of the Hindus in ſtrains not unworthy the ſublimeſt Grecian bards. In the eleven diſcourſes which he addreſſed to the Aſiatic ſociety, on the hiſtory, civil and natural, the antiquities, arts, ſciences, philoſophy, and literature of Aſia, and on the origin and families of nations, he has diſcuſſed the ſubjects which he profeſſed to explain, with a perſpicuity which delights and inſtructs, and in a ſtyle which never ceaſes to pleaſe, where his arguments may not always convince. In theſe diſquiſitions he has more particularly diſplayed his profound Oriental learning in illuſtrating topics of great importance in the hiſtory of mankind; and it is much to be lamented, that he did not live to reviſe and improve them in England, with the advantages of accumulated knowledge and undiſturbed leiſure.

"A mere catalogue of the writings of Sir William Jones would ſhew the extent and variety of his erudition; a peruſal of them will prove, that it was no leſs deep than miſcellaneous. Whatever topic he diſcuſſes, his ideas flow with eaſe and perſpicuity; his ſtyle is always clear and poliſhed; animated and forcible when his ſubject requires it. His philological, botanical, philoſophical, and chronological diſquiſitions, his hiſtorical reſearches, and even his Perſian grammar, whilſt they fix the curioſity and attention of the reader, by the novelty, depth, or importance of the knowledge diſplayed in them, always delight by elegance of diction. His compoſitions are never dry, tedious, nor diſguſting; and literature and ſcience come from his hands, adorned with all their grace and beauty.

"No writer perhaps ever diſplayed ſo much learning, with ſo little affectation of it. Inſtead of overwhelming his readers with perpetual quotations from ancient and modern authors, whoſe ideas or information he adopts, he tranſmutes their ſenſe into his own language; and, whilſt his compoſitions, on this account, have a pleaſing uniformity, his leſs learned readers are enabled to reap the fruits of his laborious ſtudies." P. 373.

In our progreſs through this work, which we have peruſed with the trueſt ſatisfaction, the reader will find all the various publications of Sir William Jones mentioned in their order, and with many ſagacious and valuable remarks. It will be perceived that his mind was capacious and profound; his attainments

tainments various, almoſt beyond example; he will be ſeen at one time immerſed in the moſt intricate receſſes of legal inveſtigation; developing the perplexities of philology; in ſolemn communication with the ſages of Greece and Rome; exploring the minute diſcriminations of the Linnæan Syſtem; or playfully ſolacing himſelf in the bowers of the Muſes. As a lawyer he was profound, as a claſſical ſcholar admirable, as a man of general attainments moſt elegantly accompliſhed, as a poet delightful. Of his poetical compoſitions, many will here be found publiſhed for the firſt time, and we regret that we cannot give ſome of them admiſſion in our page. They will all be read in their place with the moſt refined ſatisfaction by every lover of poetry.

The noble editor has performed his part well, and produced a volume, which, at the ſame that it exhibits an elegant and enduring monument of ſincere friendſhip, will entitle its author to an honourable place among thoſe who have promoted and adorned the literature of their country.

ART. II. *Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London, for the Year* 1803. *Part II.* 4to. 238 pp. G. and W. Nicol. 1803.

THIS ſecond Part of the Philoſophical Tranſactions for the year 1803, contains ſix papers, the ſubjects of which will be ſpecified in the following pages.

XI. *Account of ſome Experiments on the Deſcent of the Sap in Trees.* By Thomas Andrew Knight, Eſq.

Three years ago Mr. Knight preſented to the Royal Society a paper (which is publiſhed in the volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions for the year 1801) containing an account of ſome experiments on trees, which tended to prove that their ſap, having been abſorbed by the bark of the root, is carried up by the alburnum or white wood of the root, the trunk, and the branches; that it paſſes through what are there called the central veſſels, into the ſucculent part of the annual ſhoot, the leaf-ſtalk, and the leaf; and that it returns to the bark, through the returning veſſels of the leaf-ſtalk. His object in the preſent paper is to point out the cauſes which occaſion the deſcent of the ſap through the bark, and the conſequent formation of wood.

"These

"Theſe cauſes", he ſays, "appear to be, gravitation, motion communicated by winds or other agents, capillary attraction, and probably ſomething in the conformation of the veſſels themſelves, which renders them better calculated to carry fluids in one direction than in another."

The experiments which are deſcribed immediately after the above paſſage, were made with the leaves of a vine, the reſult of which ſhows, that the perſpiratory veſſels of thoſe leaves are confined to the under ſurface only, and that theſe are probably capable of abſorbing moiſture when the plant is in a ſtate to require it.

This concluſion is followed by the narration of various other experiments, made upon the different parts of vegetable bodies, and tending to prove, in a regular order, the above-mentioned particulars.

Theſe experiments are well imagined, and we have no reaſon to doubt of their accuracy; yet it might be wiſhed that they were repeated under a greater variety of circumſtances, and upon a greater number of vegetables.

This paper is accompanied with one plate, which exhibits a magnified tranſverſe ſection of oak wood, and another of cheſnut wood, with their peculiar veſſels.

XII. *Enquiries concerning the Nature of a metallic Subſtance lately ſold in London, as a new Metal, under the Title of Palladium.* By Richard Chenevix, Eſq. F. R. S. &c.

About a twelve-month ago, a new metallic ſubſtance, under the name of *palladium*, or *new ſilver*, began to be ſold in ſmall parcels by Mr. Foſter, in Gerard-Street, Soho, and in no other place. It was repreſented as being a new noble metal, and was ſaid to poſſeſs the following properties; namely,

"1. It diſſolves in pure ſpirit of nitre, and makes a dark red ſolution. 2. Green vitriol throws it down in the ſtate of a regulus from this ſolution, as it always does gold from aqua regia. 3. If you evaporate the ſolution, you get a red calx that diſſolves in ſpirit of ſalt or other acids. 4. It is thrown down by quickſilver, and by all the metals but gold, platina, and ſilver. 5. Its ſpecific gravity by hammering, was only 11,3; but by flatting, as much as 11,8. 6. In a common fire, the face of it tarniſhes a little, and turns blue, but comes bright again, like other noble metals, on being ſtronger heated. 7. The greateſt heat of a blackſmith's fire would hardly melt it; 8, but, if you touch it, while hot, with a ſmall bit of ſulphur, it runs as eaſily as zinc."

The abrupt and ſingular mode of announcing to the world a diſcovery of ſo much importance; the ſecrecy obſerved relatively to the origin of this new metallic ſubſtance, as alſo

reſpecting

reſpecting the mode of obtaining it; and the perſon who made the diſcovery; are undoubtedly ſufficient to caſt an air of doubt and myſtery on the tranſaction; yet, on the other hand, it ſhould be conſidered, that perhaps this ſecrecy was nothing more than a ſtep neceſſary for ſecuring to the diſcoverer, the profit which might ariſe from the ſale of the article. Mr. Chenevix, however, being ſtruck more forcibly by the former conſiderations, than by the latter, undertook an examination of this new metal, with a view to detect what he conceived to be an impoſition. He accordingly procured a certain quantity of the palladium from the vender of it, and ſubjected it to all the trials which his extenſive chemical knowledge could ſuggeſt.

The firſt remark he made after having ſubjected the palladium to the action of a variety of chemical teſts, was, that the effects which thoſe teſts produced could not be referred, *in toto*, to any of the known metallic ſubſtances. This remark naturally ſuggeſted a ſuſpicion, that this metal might poſſibly be a compound of other metallic ſubſtances; and to this object Mr. Chenevix's views were directed in the performance of his ſubſequent numerous experiments.

The colour, the poliſh, and the very high degree of heat which is required for the fuſion of the palladium, ſhow a very great reſemblance of this metal to platina.

It is remarkable, that when a piece of this metal was, from a laminated ſtate, melted into a roundiſh lump, or button, by expoſing it to a very intenſe fire, its ſpecific gravity was thereby increaſed from 10,972 to 11,871. This obſervation ſeemed to corroborate the ſuſpicion of this metal being a compound ſubſtance; and, of courſe, encouraged this author in the proſecution of the examination. He ſucceſſively employed all the chemical reagents; formed alloys of the palladium with various other metallic ſubſtances, and carefully examined the colour, the hardneſs, the ſolubility, ſpecific gravity, and other qualities of the compounds; but, after the recital of thoſe experiments, he ſays,

"We have been told of very extraordinary anomalies in chemical affinities, by Mr. Berthollet; and Mr. Hatchett has made us acquainted with ſome, not leſs extraordinary, in the properties of alloys. Yet I think we ſhall ceaſe to wonder at what has been related by theſe chemiſts, when we learn that palladium is not, as was ſhamefully announced, a new ſimple metal, but an alloy of platina; and that the ſubſtance which can thus mark the moſt characteriſtic properties of that metal, while it loſes the greater number of its own, is mercury.

"I confeſs it was not from an analyſis of palladium that I was firſt led to this reſult; for I had convinced myſelf, by ſyntheſis, of its nature,

ture, and had formed the ſubſtance, before I could deviſe any probable method of aſcertaining its component parts.

" In reflecting upon the various modifications which ſubſtances undergo when in union with each other, and on the variations produced in the laws of affinity by the intervention of new bodies, I was induced to try whether, by the affinity of platina with ſome metal eaſily reduced, it might not happen, that a reduction of both would take place by green ſulphate of iron, although no ſuch effect were produced upon each metal when ſeparate. The moſt likely to ſucceed, as being moſt eaſily reduced, after gold, platina, and ſilver, was mercury. I poured ſome ſolution of green ſulphate of iron into a ſalt of platina, and alſo into a ſalt of mercury; no precipitation took place. I united the two liquors; and a precipitate, exactly reſembling that which is formed by green ſulphate of iron in palladium, was inſtantly formed. I collected the precipitate, and expoſed it to a ſtrong heat; and, after repeated trials, obtained a metallic button, not to be diſtinguiſhed from palladium.

" It certainly is one of the moſt extraordinary facts reſpecting alloys, that two metals, by their union with each other, ſhould ſo loſe the characteriſtic properties of each individually, that neither of them can be immediately detected by the uſual methods. Nothing but an affinity of the moſt powerful order could produce ſuch effects. But, to place the metals under the moſt favourable circumſtances for that affinity to exert its influence, and to promote their union, is not the reſult of common methods. Among a great number which I have tried, many have failed, and none have been attended with uniform ſucceſs. I have, however, formed palladium by the immediate union of platina and mercury; and, as whatever may place the apparent capriciouſneſs of this combination in a conſpicuous point of view is not devoid of intereſt, I ſhall deſcribe the means by which I have attempted to produce it, whether they failed, or were attended with ſucceſs.

The methods this author uſed for the formation of the palladium, or of ſomething like it, did not in truth produce the deſired effect, excepting in an equivocal or very imperfect manner.

" It is not", he ſays, " very difficult to combine a ſmall quantity of mercury with platina: but, to reſolve the problem completely, and to produce an alloy of theſe metals which ſhall be of ſo low a ſpecific gravity as 11,3, and ſhall be ſoluble in nitric acid, is not ſo eaſily accompliſhed. From the repeated failures which I have experienced in theſe operations, I am much inclined to think that the author of palladium has ſome method of forming it, leſs ſubject to error than any I have mentioned. No doubt that perſeverance would put us in poſſeſſion of his ſecret; but, being prevented by want of leiſure from purſuing theſe reſearches at preſent, I have confined myſelf to eſtabliſhing the fact, and deſcribing the proceſſes which I have employed."

This author likewiſe performed a variety of analytical experiments on the palladium, but he could not effect its decompoſition.

poſition. The inſtructive obſervations which follow the account of thoſe experiments, are as follows:

"There is not", he ſays, "any property of this compound which appears to me ſo wonderful, as that which is manifeſted by theſe experiments. It is a ſtriking proof how unfounded was the opinion of ſome philoſophers, who ſuppoſed that the rapidity of combination was a meaſure of the force of affinity. We do not know of any affinity among chemical bodies which is more powerful than that of platina and mercury appears to be. The obſtacles which muſt be overcome, in order to fix the latter metal, are a proof of this; yet the difficulty of forming this combination to its full extent is extreme.

"I muſt here obſerve, that all the analytical experiments, and many others, were made, by way of compariſon, upon the palladium I had bought, as well as upon that which I had made. But, although I had myſelf combined the mercury with the platina, and conſequently knew it to be in the compound that reſulted, I could not ſucceed in ſeparating it. Neither did the ſubſtance deſcribed in a former paragraph, as intermediate between platina and palladium, allow one particle of mercury to eſcape from it, by any proceſs I have yet been able to deviſe."

In the courſe of the paper, Mr. Ch. deſcribes ſome experiments, which he made for the purpoſe of proving the exiſtence of affinity among the metals; the reſult of which proves,

"1ſt. That gold has an affinity for mercury, for antimony, and for arſenic.

"2d. That platina has an affinity for ſilver, for mercury, and for antimony; and that it is influenced by the preſence of arſenic.

"3d. That ſilver has an affinity for mercury.

"4th. That mercury has an affinity for copper, for lead, and for arſenic."

The experiments which are deſcribed in the latter part of the paper, were made on platina, with a view of elucidating the nature of that metal, and of its oxides, or its ſalts. The facts which they have eſtabliſhed being highly uſeful in chemiſtry, we ſhall tranſcribe the reſult, for the gratification of our chemical readers.

"By much", Mr. Ch. obſerves, "the moſt delicate teſt for platina is muriate of tin. A ſolution of the former, ſo pale as hardly to be diſtinguiſhed from water, aſſumes a bright red by a ſingle drop of the recent muriatic ſolution of the latter metal. If mercury be preſent the colour is much darker. Recent muriate of tin, poured into a ſolution of the muriate formed by the red oxide of mercury, converts it into the muriate formed by the leſs oxygenized acids; but, ſhortly after, the mercury is reduced to the metallic ſtate. Hence it was, that the alloy of platina and mercury always gave a deeper coloured precipitate than platina, with muriate of tin.

"Neither platina nor mercury are precipitated by pruſſic acid, or by the pruſſiates. But, if ſulphate, nitrate, or muriate of platina be poured

poured into pruſſiate of mercury, an orange-coloured precipitate is immediately formed; and, in ſome caſes, a mixed ſolution of platina and mercury gives a ſimilar precipitate by pruſſic acid alone.

"Platina is one of the metals which are precipitated by ſulphuretted hydrogen, without the neceſſity of a double affinity.

"The affinities of platina differ much from what is generally ſtated in the tables. By the few acids I have had occaſion to try, oxide of platina is attracted in the following order: ſulphuric, oxalic, muriatic, phoſphoric, fluoric, arſenic, tartaric, citric, benzoic, nitric, acetic, and boracic.

"That ſulphuric acid ſhould attract the oxide of platina with greater force than the muriatic, is an unanſwerable argument to an opinion which was long ſupported by many philoſophers, and which is not yet altogether abandoned by them. Muriatic acid has been ſaid to contribute to the ſolution of gold or platina, in nitro-muriatic acid, in the ſame manner as ſulphuric acid is ſuppoſed to promote the decompoſition of water, during the ſolution of iron by that acid diluted. The affinity of muriatic acid for the oxide of gold or of platina, has been looked upon as the diſpoſing cauſe that nitric acid is decompoſed by thoſe metals. But it is evident that ſome other action takes place; for, ſulphuric acid, which has a ſtronger affinity for oxide of platina than muriatic acid, does not in the leaſt promote the decompoſition of nitric acid by gold, or by platina."

XIII. *An Account of the Sinking of the Dutch Frigate Ambuſcade, of* 32 *Guns, near the Great Nore; with the Mode uſed in recovering her.* By Mr. Joſeph Whidbey, Maſter-Attendant in Sheerneſs Dock-Yard.

This account of the method uſed for recovering the Ambuſcade frigate, is illuſtrated by a copper-plate engraving, without which it is not in our power to render it ſufficiently intelligible. It may only be ſaid in general terms, that the veſſel was recovered by faſtening cables to it, and to other empty veſſels floating above it; that thoſe cables, being tightened at low-water, lifted up the frigate from its bed at high-water. At the next low-water the cables were tightened again; in conſequence of which the frigate floated on the return of high-water, and was conveyed into the harbour, where the water being pumped out of her, ſhe was thereby completely recovered, without the ſmalleſt damage either to her bottom or her ſides.

XIV. *Obſervations on a new Species of hard Carbonate of Lime; alſo on a new Species of Oxide of Iron.* By the Count de Bournon, F. R. S. &c.

A group of hexaedral cryſtals, which this author firſt obſerved in Mr. Greville's well-known mineralogical collection, attracted his attention, principally on account of its hardneſs,

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and induced him to obſerve its peculiar characters. He accordingly examined with attention the external characters of that mineral, and the reſult of this examination is contained in the preſent paper; from which, this author ſays, it appears,

"that the hardneſs of this ſpecies of carbonate of lime is very ſuperior to that of common carbonate of lime, being ſuch as to ſcratch very eaſily the fluate of lime; and, when rubbed with force upon glaſs, it takes off the poliſh of its ſurface, and ſometimes leaves ſcratches upon it.

"Its ſpecific gravity I found to be 2912.

"This ſubſtance, of which I have ſince had an opportunity of obſerving a great number of ſpecimens, I have always found to be without colour, and its cryſtals are very often perfectly tranſparent.

"When powdered, and thrown upon a piece of iron heated nearly to redneſs, in a place that is perfectly dark, it occaſions a very weak phoſphoreſcent white light: this light is only ſufficient to mark the place where the powder is thrown.

"Its luſtre is much greater than that of common carbonate of lime.

"When put into nitric acid, a violent effervеſcence is produced; and it is very quickly diſſolved, without leaving the ſmalleſt reſiduum."

Count de B. in the ſequel of the paper, deſcribes the ſhapes of the cryſtals, or of all the forms which this mineral has been found to aſſume. An outline of thoſe forms, on a ſingle plate, is ſubjoined to the paper.

The nature of the new ſpecies of oxide of iron, which is deſcribed in the latter part of the preſent paper, is between that of the ſlightly attractable oxide of iron, or the ſpecular iron ore, and that kind which no longer cryſtallizes, except in a very indeterminate form. Its ſurface is of a grey colour, and has a ſpecular appearance, pretty much like the iron ore from the iſland of Elba. It is not attractable by the magnet, and ſeems to be in the laſt degree of oxidation in which iron retains the property of cryſtallizing in a regular form. Its form is a perfect cube. Its fracture is conchoidal. Its hardneſs is rather inferior to that of the ſlightly attractable oxide of iron. Its ſpecific gravity is 3961; and its powder is of a more intenſe red colour than that of the ſlightly attractable oxide of iron, but it has not the yellow caſt obſerved in the powder of the hæmatite.

XV. *Account of the Changes that have happened, during the laſt Twenty-five Years, in the relative Situation of Double-Stars; with an Inveſtigation of the Cauſe to which they are owing.* By William Herſchel, LL. D. and F. R. S.

The greateſt part of this very intereſting paper conſiſts of an account of a ſeries of obſervations on double ſtars, made during a period of about twenty-five years; which, Dr. H. ſays, "ſeem to prove, that many of them are not merely double in appearance, but muſt be allowed to be real binary combinations of two ſtars, intimately held together by the bond of mutual attraction."

Thus it appears, that if Dr. Herſchel's obſervations be exact, of which we have not the leaſt reaſon to doubt, he has extended Sir I. Newton's general law of attraction one ſtep further, and indeed we may ſay he has rendered it truly univerſal.

Previouſly to the ſtatement of thoſe obſervations, this author explains the nature of the motions of thoſe ſtars, in relation to a theory by which theſe obſervations ought to be examined. He illuſtrates this theoretical explanation by means of diagrams, delineated on two plates accompanying the paper; without which, it is not in our power to render it intelligible to our readers. The obſervations were made in the following ſtars, namely, α Geminorum; γ Leonis; ε Bootis; ζ Herculis; δ Serpentis; and γ Virginis.

We ſubjoin the following ſpecimens.

ζ Herculis.

"My obſervations of this ſtar furniſh us with a phænomenon which is new in aſtronomy; it is the occultation of one ſtar by another. This epoch, whatever be the cauſe of it, will be equally remarkable, whether owing to ſolar parallax, proper motion, or motion in an orbit whoſe plane is nearly coincident with the viſual ray. My firſt view of this ſtar, as being double, was July 18, 1782. With 460, the ſtars were then ½ diameter of the ſmall ſtar aſunder. The large ſtar is of a beautiful bluiſh white, and the ſmall one aſh-coloured.

"July 21, of the ſame year, I meaſured the angle of poſition 20° 42′ north following. With the ſtandard power, the diſtance of the ſtars remained as before. With 987, they were one full diameter of the ſmall one aſunder.

"In the year 1795, I found it difficult to perceive the ſmall ſtar; however, in October of the ſame year, I ſaw it plainly double, with 460, and its poſition was north following.

"Other buſineſs prevented my attending to this ſtar till the year 1802, when I could no longer perceive the ſmall ſtar. Sometimes, however, I ſuſpected it to be ſtill partly viſible; and, in September of the ſame year, with 460, the night being very clear, the apparent diſk of ζ Herculis ſeemed to be a little lengthened one way. With the ten-feet teleſcope, and a power of 600, I ſaw the two ſtars of α Coronæ very diſtinctly; and, having in this manner proved the inſtrument to act well, I directed it to ζ Herculis, and found it to have the appearance of a lengthened, or rather wedge-formed ſtar; after which, I took a meaſure of the poſition of the wedge.

"Our temperature is ſeldom uniform enough to permit the uſe of very high powers; however, on the 11th of April, 1803, I examined

the apparent diſk, with a magnifier of 2140; and found it, as before, a little diſtorted; but there could not be more than about $\frac{1}{8}$ of the apparent diameter of the ſmall ſtar wanting to a complete occultation. Moſt probably the path of the motion is not quite central; if ſo, the diſk will remain a little diſtorted during the whole time of the conjunction. Our preſent obſervations cannot determine which of the ſtars is at the greateſt diſtance; but this will occaſion no difference in the appearance; for, if the ſmall ſtar ſhould be the neareſt, its light will be equally loſt in the brightneſs of the large one."

δ Serpentis.

"This double ſtar has undergone a very conſiderable change in the angle of poſition, but none in the diſtance of the two ſtars. The 5th of September, 1782, an accurate meaſure of the poſition was 42° 48′ ſouth preceding; and February 7, 1802, it meaſured 61° 27′ ſouth preceding. In 19 years and 155 days, therefore, the ſmall ſtar has moved, in a retrograde order, over an arch of 18° 39′."

XVI. *An Account of the Meaſurement of an Arc of the Meridian, extending from Dunnoſe, in the Iſle of Wight, Latitude* 50° 37′ 8″, *to Clifton, in Yorkſhire, Latitude* 53° 27′ 31″, *in Courſe of the Operations carried on for the Trigonometrical Survey of England, in the Years* 1800, 1801, *and* 1802. By Major William Mudge, of the Royal Artillery, F. R. S.

The particular deſcription of the inſtruments uſed in this trigonometrical meaſurement; the numerous accurate obſervations made for the purpoſe; the calculations which were made in conſequence of thoſe obſervations; and the uſeful deductions, or the meaſurements of the meridional arc, as well as of other diſtances, which have thereby been aſcertained; are contained in the preſent long and elaborate paper. Thoſe perſons who formed the plan, the artiſts who conſtructed the inſtruments, and thoſe who aſſiſted or laboured at the long ſeries of neceſſary operations, are undoubtedly entitled to much commendation; ſince their united efforts manifeſt to the world the very advanced and unrivalled ſtate of all thoſe ſcientific and mechanical branches of knowledge in this country, which have been ſubſervient to the accompliſhment of the above-mentioned operations. We can only add a wiſh, that a ſtate of ſecurity, proſperity, and induſtry may long continue to afford the means of rendering ſimilar operations more general, and more extenſive.

Major Mudge commences by ſtating the reaſons which induced him to make choice of Dunnoſe, in the Iſle of Wight, and of Clifton, in Yorkſhire, for the extremes of the meri-

dional arc; after which, he deſcribes the principal new inſtrument which was uſed in his operations.

This is an excellent zenith ſector, executed by the late incomparable artiſt, Mr. Ramſden; and a particular deſcription of it, together with its neceſſary adjuſtments, occupies ſeveral pages of the preſent paper. The whole of this inſtrument, and likewiſe all its ſeparate parts, are elegantly and diſtinctly delineated, on ſix copper-plates; which, together with a plate of the triangles adjoining to the meridional arc between Dunnoſe and Clifton, and another plate of diagrams, making in all eight plates, are annexed to this paper.

Some idea of the contents of the whole of this very extenſive paper may be derived from the titles of its Sections, and of their ſubdiviſions, which are as follow.

" Section I.
" General Deſcription of the Zenith Sector.
" Particular Deſcription of the Zenith Sector.
" Manner of adjuſting the Inſtrument for Obſervation.
" Laying off the Points, or dividing the Limb of the Sector.
" Adjuſtment of the meridional and horizontal Wires.
" Particulars relating to the Operations of the Year 1802.
" Particulars relating to the Meaſurement of a new Baſe Line, on Miſterton Carr, in the Year 1801.
" Angles of the great Triangles obſerved in the Years 1800, 1801.
" Reduction of the Baſe to the Temperature of 62°.
" Recent Compariſons of the ſtandard and working Chains, with the Points inſerted in the caſt-iron Bar.
" Calculation of the Sides of a Series of Triangles, extending from Dunnoſe, in the Iſle of Wight, to Clifton, in Yorkſhire.
" Calculation of the meridional Diſtance between Dunnoſe and Clifton.
" The Bearings of certain Sides from the Parallels to the Meridian of Dunnoſe.
" Obſerved Angles between the Pole Star, when at its greateſt Elongations from the Meridian of Clifton, and the Staff erected over the Station at Gringley on the Hill.
" Diſtance between the Parallels of Latitude at Greenwich and Dunnoſe.
" Section II.
" Operations at the Station on Dunnoſe, the ſouthern Extremity of the Arc, with the Zenith Sector. May and June, 1802.
" Obſervations made at Dunnoſe, to determine the Zenith Diſtance of β Draconis, and of other fixed Stars.
" Operations at the Station near Clifton, the northern Extremity of the Arc, with the Zenith Sector. July and Auguſt, 1802.
" Obſervations made at Clifton, to determine the Zenith Diſtance of β Draconis, and of other fixed Stars.
" Operations at the new Station on Arbury Hill, near Daventry, with the Zenith Sector. September and October, 1802.

" Ob-

" Obſervations made on Arbury Hill, to determine the Zenith Diſtance of β Draconis, and of other fixed Stars.

" Operations at the Royal Obſervatory with the Zenith Sector. April, 1802.

" Table ſhowing the Runs of the Micrometer-ſcrew over every 5′ in the firſt Degree on each Side of Zero.

" Table for converting the Diviſions ſhown on the Micrometer-head into Seconds; the Space ſubtended by 5′ on the Limb being found = 5 Revolutions 45 Diviſions, as deduced from the Meaſurement of the total Arches.

" Table for ſupplying the neceſſary Correction to the obſerved Zenith Diſtance of a Star, on Account of the Expanſion or Contraction of the ſectorial Tube by One Degree of Heat.

" Reduction of the ſeveral Obſervations contained in the preceding Article, from the reſpective Days on which they were made, to the 1ſt of January, 1802; the Equations being thoſe for Aberration, Nutation, ſemiannual ſolar Equation, Preceſſion, and Refraction; with the Zenith Diſtances of the ſeveral Stars deduced therefrom.

" Amplitudes of the celeſtial Arc comprehended by the Stations Dunnoſe and Clifton.

" Amplitudes of the celeſtial Arc comprehended by the Stations Dunnoſe and Arbury Hill.

" Difference between the Parallels of Latitude of Dunnoſe and Greenwich.

" Arc between Dunnoſe and Clifton.

" Between Dunnoſe and Arbury Hill.

" Between Dunnoſe and Greenwich.

" Zenith Diſtances of γ Draconis, reduced to the Beginning of the Year 1794, from Obſervations made in Five ſucceſſive Years, by His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, at Blenheim Obſervatory.

" Determination of the Lengths of the Degrees on the Meridian, in the middle Points of the ſeveral Arcs given in the laſt Article."

And " the Concluſion"; from which we ſhall tranſcribe the following uſeful part.

" From this meaſurement", Major M. ſays, " it appears, that the length of a degree on the meridian, in latitude 52° 2′ 20″, is 60,820 fathoms. This concluſion is deduced from the ſuppoſition of the whole arc ſubtending an angle of 2° 50′ 23″,38 in the heavens, and a diſtance of 1,036,337 feet on the ſurface of the earth.

" The length of the degree at the middle point (51° 35′ 18″) between the ſouthern extremity of the arc and Arbury Hill, is 60,864 fathoms; which is greater than the above, and exceeds it by 44 fathoms. But this degree, admitting the earth to be an ellipſoid, with the ratio of its axes as 229 to 230, ſhould be about 10 fathoms leſs. If the meaſurement of the terreſtrial arc be ſufficiently correct, and the earth of an elliptical form in theſe latitudes, either the arcs affording the deductions are incorrect, or ſome material deflection of the plumb-line has taken place, at one or two ſtations, from the effect of attraction."

An Appendix is ſubjoined to this paper, which contains " bearings of the principal ſtations in the counties of Eſſex, &c.

&c. from the parallels to the meridian of Greenwich, and likewiſe their diſtances from that meridian."

This ſecond Part of the Philoſophical Tranſactions for the year 1803 concludes with a liſt of the preſents received by the Royal Society, from November, 1802, to June, 1803, and the Index for the whole volume.

ART. III. *Poems from the Portugueze of Luis de Camoens: with Remarks on his Life and Writings, Notes, &c. By Lord Viſcount Strangford. Second Edition.* 6s. 12mo. Carpenter. 1804.

THE merits of the Luſiad of Camoens, which was ſo ably tranſlated by the ingenious Mr. Mickle, are already ſo well known, and ſo univerſally acknowledged, that it will be ſuperfluous to introduce, in this place, any commendation or account of that poem. To Lord Strangford, we are ſolely and excluſively indebted for the minor productions of Camoens; which, though leſs known, appear to be of eminent merit; and theſe verſions, for graceful ſimplicity, elegance of expreſſion, and harmonious verſification, are ſuch as have not often been ſurpaſſed. They would do honour to poets of more eſtabliſhed celebrity.

The noble author, in a well-written Preface, gives a moſt intereſting and accurate account of the various adventures and ſufferings of this neglected favourite of the Muſes; who, as a man of talent and misfortune, ſtrongly demands our ſympathy. Genius, however, is unhappily but ſeldom accompanied by prudence, and we cannot but feel, that the greater part of the diſtreſſes which fell upon Camoens, were occaſioned by his own irregularities, and by yielding too implicitly to the dictates of his paſſions. We are willing with Lord S. to make every allowance for the effervescence of youth, and the infirmities of human nature, but there is an obvious danger in palliating glaring errors, ſo far as to term them "the little wanderings of amatory frolic". We inſert, however, his very feeling deſcription of the latter years of the life of Camoens, before we proceed to his poetical excellencies.

"The latter years of Camoens preſent a mournful picture, not merely of individual calamity, but of national ingratitude.

"He, whoſe beſt years had been devoted to the ſervice of his country; he, who had taught her literary fame to rival the proudeſt efforts of Italy itſelf, and who ſeemed born to revive the remembrance of ancient gentility, and Luſian heroiſm, was compelled in age, to wander through the ſtreets a wretched dependent on caſual contribution. One friend alone remained to ſooth his downward path, and guide his ſteps to the grave, with gentleneſs and conſolation. It was

Antonio

Antonio his ſlave, a native of Java, who had accompanied Camoens to Europe, after having reſcued him from the waves, when ſhipwrecked at the mouth of the Mecon. This faithful attendant was wont to ſeek alms throughout Liſbon, and at night ſhared the produce of the day with his poor and broken-hearted maſter. Bleſſed, for ever bleſſed, be the memory of this amiable Indian! But his friendſhip was employed in vain: Camoens ſank beneath the preſſure of penury und diſeaſe, and died in an alms-houſe early in the year 1579. He was buried in the church of Saint Anne of the Franciſcans; over his grave Gonçalo Coutinho placed the following inſcription, which for comprehenſive ſimplicity, the tranſlator ventures to prefer to almoſt every production of a ſimilar kind:

" Here lies Luis De Camoens:
He excelled all the Poets of his Time.
He lived Poor and Miſerable;
And he died ſo.
M.D.LXXIX."

The Poems are divided into four claſſes, Madrigals, Stanzas, Canzonets, and Sonnets; we inſert the following as among the moſt pleaſing.

" When day has ſmiled a ſoft farewell,
And night-drops bathe each ſhutting bell,
And ſhadows ſail along the green,
And birds are ſtill, and winds ſerene,
I wander ſilently.

And while my lone ſtep prints the dew,
Dear are the dreams that bleſs my view;
To Memory's eye the maid appears,
For whom have ſprung my ſweeteſt tears,
So oft, ſo tenderly.

I ſee her, as with graceful care
She binds her braids of ſunny hair;
I feel her harp's melodious thrill
Strike to my heart—and thence be ſtill,
Re-echoed faithfully.

I meet her mild and quiet eye,
Drink the warm ſpirit of her ſigh,
See young Love beating in her breaſt,
And wiſh to mine its pulſes preſt,
God knows how fervently!

Such are the hours of dear delight;
And morn but makes me long for night,
And think how ſwift the minutes flew
When laſt amongſt the dropping dew
I wander'd ſilently." P. 52.

This alſo, though conciſe, is elegant.

Dear is the bluſh of early light
To him who ploughs the pathleſs deep,
When winds have rav'd throughout the night,
And roaring tempeſts baniſh'd ſleep—

Dear

Dear is the dawn which ſprings at laſt,
And ſhows him all his p ril paſt.

Dearer to me the break of day,
Which thus thy bended eye illumes;
And, chaſing fear and doubt away,
Scatters the night of mental glooms,
And bids my ſpirit hope at laſt
A rich reward for peril paſt!" P. 54.

Our readers will doubtleſs thank us for inſerting the following moſt happy imitation of Anacreon.

" I met Love wandering o'er the wild,
In ſemblance of a ſimple child;
I heard his name, and in the ſound
So much of ſweet perſuaſion found,
That, piteous of his tears, I preſt
The little darling to my breaſt;
And watch'd his quiet ſlumbers there,
With all a father's tender care!

From day to day the orphan grew,
And with him my affection too;
Till at the laſt, around my mind
The winning boy ſo cloſely twin'd,
I learnt his baby form to prize,
Like one of thoſe within mine eyes,
And lov'd the young adopted more
Than ever ſire did ſon before.

I had a bank of favourite flow'rs,
Which bloſſom'd e'en in wintry hours;
Content, the boſom's thornleſs roſe,
And innocence, the heart's repoſe:—
Love, like a rude and wanton boy,
Broke into my bow'rs of joy,
Tore content's young roſes thence,
Kill'd repoſe—and innocence!

Ah wretch! what miſchief haſt thou done
To him who lov'd thee like a ſon;
How couldſt thou dim the doating eyes,
Which did thee, like their babies prize?
How break the heart of him who preſt
Thee cold and weeping to his breaſt;
And watch'd thy quiet ſlumbers there
With all a father's tender care? P. 79.

Lord Strangford is a very young man; and this volume, if we miſtake not, was his firſt appeal to public criticiſm: we are therefore the more deſirous to expreſs our ſatisfaction with his tranſlations; and ſincerely hope, that the hours of relaxation from his preſent public employment will be allotted to ſubjects of ſtill greater utility, and more general importance.

ART.

ART. IV. *An Inquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Paper Credit, &c.*

(Continued from p. 538.)

IN the fourth Chapter, Mr. Thornton goes into ſome of the material queſtions directly ariſing from the ſtoppage of payment of the bank. Banks of advance, or of credit as they are ſometimes called, are ſubject to theſe interruptions of their operations, from any cauſe which ſhall produce ſuch a demand for coin on them, as ſhall exhauſt, or endanger the exhauſtion of their hoards. Theſe may ariſe from ſeveral cauſes; danger from a foreign or domeſtic enemy; great adverſe balances of trade; imprudent augmentations of their paper; and even imprudent and timid diminutions of it. It is to the third of theſe cauſes that Smith tacitly attributes all the difficulties which the bank has ever laboured under in ſupplying coin on demand; and he ſays, that it has gone on in this impolicy for years together.

This erroneous poſition of a writer, who has long had too much faith given to him, is here ably refuted. It is by its loans to government, that the bank paper is chiefly augmented, and from this augmentation its danger from this cauſe, if any, muſt ariſe; but it is here ſhown, that if government were diſpoſed to dictate to the bank an iſſue of notes beyond what its true intereſt requires, it is ſo far under the controul of the proprietors, that it would be unable to effect it; and that it is far from the intereſt of adminiſtration ſo to do; for as on occaſion government is able to raiſe 20 or 30 millions by way of general loan, and the utmoſt emiſſion they can obtain of the bank would be four or five only, it would not anſwer their purpoſe, to throw every tranſaction of the money market into confuſion on ſuch an account. It is only where the individuals will not advance money to the ſtate, that it can be neceſſary to have recourſe to the expedient of borrowing new paper of a bank, a reſource ſoon exhauſted; and Mr. Th. here ſtates this to be the ſituation of ſix of the principal courts of Europe. Hence their paper falls to diſcount. The depreciation of their national coin, which he mentions as taking place at the ſame time, by which that fall is endeavoured to be concealed, is a gainful fraud in appearance, but only in appearance. The bank proprietors alſo, he clearly ſhows to have no intereſt in increaſing their notes beyond a due amount, to increaſe their dividends; for as a great body of them have not more than 1000l. ſtock, the gain on which would not exceed 20l. on the emiſſion of five millions; the advance of the

prices of neceſſaries which it would cauſe, would not only annihilate that gain, but involve them in a greater loſs; beſides the hazard in which it might involve the money market, and thereby the remainder and greater part of their capitals. The amount alſo of the bank notes being now publicly known, is, as he obſerves, a check upon all ſuch exceſs.

Hence, though it would be followed with danger, he contends, no apprehenſion is to be entertained of it. But he maintains, with great appearance of reaſon, that the contrary miſconduct of the bank, the great diminution of their paper, below the amount now become accuſtomed, would produce a demand for its coin, which might exhauſt its coffers, and involve it in inſolvency. For all the greater payments in London are now made in bank paper, and thoſe of the country by bills drawn on London; and the bankers in that city have introduced ſo much œconomy in the uſe of that paper, that it is capable of very little reduction, without embarraſſing all the payments there, and putting a ſtop to all money tranſactions in the kingdom. This would occaſion a run on the country banks; which, as they always have it in their power, would ſupply themſelves with coin from that of London, until they had utterly exhauſted it, if the ſtate ſhould not interpoſe; and thus a national bank, acting on the principles of Smith, by endeavouring to guard againſt a run upon it by reducing its notes, might render that total exhauſtion certain, which was not much to be apprehended before.

To a timid adoption of a meaſure of this nature, a great part of the difficulties of the bank, in the beginning of 1797, are here aſcribed. Its paper, moreover, Mr. T. contends, cannot be reduced to two thirds of what at any time has become its cuſtomary amount, without the imminent danger of producing inſolvency in the capital. For ſome years preceding the ſuſpenſion, the notes in circulation had been nearly eleven millions; they had been reduced for ſome time to between nine and ten, and at that very period to 8,600,000l. or by a defalcation of $2\frac{2}{5}$ millions. A reduction little exceeding one million more muſt have produced that great calamity; and even the diſtreſs ariſing from the reduction which had taken place, was ſeverely felt in the metropolis, before the demand for coin from the country was made on the bank, which ſo far reduced it. We add, that even immediately after the ſtoppage, the company extending its credits and paper, the difficulties in the money market ceaſed, and the ſtocks roſe: and Mr. T. informs us, that coin became remarkably plentiful; and the bank, as was ſuppoſed, repleniſhed with it. We wiſh to conſider what Mr. Thornton has ſaid on the ſubjects treated in this chapter, which ſtill continues,

tinues, and may long continue, to involve one of the great intereſts of the ſtate, with particular care. The diſtreſs for currency, from the reduction of the bank notes, before the ſtoppage had been ſuch, that an idea had been entertained of the introduction of a new kind of paper, to ſupply the vacuity in the national money market; againſt this, Mr. Thornton advances ſome arguments of weight.

The amount of the advances to government, before the ſuſpenſion of the payments in coin, has been brought forward by many, as another cauſe to which it is to be aſcribed. Although we alſo hold the negative ſide of the queſtion, we muſt ſay, that we have peruſed what Mr. T. urges againſt it, without being able to concur in his reaſonings. A ſhort time before this period, government (he affirms) was urged by the bank to pay up 4½ millions of its debt, and it complied with this demand. Let the fact be admitted*: he goes on rightly to ſay, that

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* Mr. Thornton cites for it the evidence given to the Houſe of Commons; this he ſeems to quote from memory. We find in the Reports of the two Committees, that on April 11, 1796, the miniſter propoſed the diſcharge of 4½ millions of its advances, and in the Reports of the Lords, p. 180, that in November, that they were reduced by 2⅔ millions nearly. Yet in the following month, that the debt of the ſtate was again reaugmented by ſomewhat more than two millions.

As we have the Lord's Report before us, we ſhall give, from that excellent document, one of the reaſons why we do not concur in the ſpecious but dangerous poſition, oppoſed as above by Mr. Thornton, that the diſtreſs of the bank was derived from the amount of the advances to government. The ability of the bank to make ſuch advances is proportioned to its lucrative tranſactions; that is, omitting trade in bullion (a ſecondary concern only, from which it derives occaſional profits) the amount of its paper of which it makes an intereſt. The Reports contain the advances of the bank on February 25, in the years 1782, 3, 4; the average of the three amounts, which is to be taken as that of the period, was 9,061,000l. (Rep. p. 179) there are likewiſe given (p. 174) the twelve amounts of the notes in the laſt month of each quarter in the ſaid years, their average is 6,779,000l. the advances therefore in that period, exceeded the notes in circulation by 33⅔⅓l. per cent. Now the average of the advances for the years 1794, 5, 6, taking their amounts in each on February 25, was 10,539,000l. which indeed exceeded that of the former period of three years by 1,478,000l. but the average amount of the notes in circulation in the ſame three years, as taken from the ſame day in each, was 11,814,000l. Here the notes exceeded the advances, in the proportion of 12½⅛l. per cent. while in the former period of the laſt two years, and that of winding up the American war, the advances had exceeded

that by a loan for this purpoſe, government collected ſome of the bank notes which were in circulation, and paid them into the bank; but we cannot here enter into what we apprehend to be the errors of the long train of induction, by which he attempts to prove, "that the body of lenders who advanced the four millions and a half to government, neceſſarily created a body of borrowers to exactly the ſame amount, in the general money market of the country". If this were true, his conſequence would undoubtedly follow, which in general terms is, that no preſſure in that market could be ſo relieved; but its error, we conceive, may be thus ſhown. By borrowers, he is not to be underſtood to mean perſons deſirous to borrow, and not able; but borrowers who effectively obtain advances: and thus, according to him, we come to a ſecond ſet of lenders, creating a ſecond ſet of effective borrowers, to an equal amount with the firſt; nor can we ſtop here, but purſuing his mode of reaſoning, muſt multiply the ſets of each without limit; but Sir J. Bernard, in his Maxims of Public Credit, has ſhown that a loan to government, actually does not create a ſet of borrowers in the general money market to its total amount, and much might be added to what he has ſaid.

Now, although we are not in the number of thoſe, who hold that the aggregate amount of the loans of the bank to the ſtate and to individuals, was exceſſive at the time of the ſuſpenſion; yet we eſteem the argument which Mr. Thornton produces to prove the contrary to be illegitimate. He reaſons thus: when the notes are increaſed, the loans muſt be increaſed alſo; and they muſt be decreaſed together in the ſome proportion; but at that period the notes were too few, and therefore the loans too low: and the danger of the bank would have been diminiſhed by the increaſe of its credits.

The firſt propoſition we think erroneous, and conceive that it can be proved that its notes may be increaſed, and the loans diminiſhed at the ſame time. For new notes may be iſſued to purchaſe bullion, which may be ſent to the mint for coinage; and let the company, in a certain term of time, make ſuch a purchaſe to the amount of two millions; during which, let there be one million paid in to them by government, in their own notes, to redeem a like amount of exchequer bills on the credit of any

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exceeded the paper by nearly 34l. per cent. therefore the preſſure of the advances upon the bank at the latter period, were very little compared with that of the former; and it might have been in a ſtate of extreme hazard during the firſt, yet not in the ſecond have given a juſt ſupport to the ſtate, due to it for the lucrative monopoly it enjoys.

aid,

aid, which notes they do not reiſſue; here their paper will be increaſed one million, and their loans decreaſed by the ſame amount. It is to be obſerved, however, that in this caſe the amount of the diſpoſeable effects of the bank are increaſed one million, the difference of the bullion purchaſed, and the ſecurity redeemed; and its debt increaſed by the like ſum. Mr. Thornton gives a variety of arithmetical illuſtrations in ſupport of the propoſition here conteſted; but all declaredly reſting on the ſuppoſition, that the diſpoſeable effects of the bank ought to be taken as fixed; the error of the aſſumption is of the form of which the logicians call *a dicto ſecundum quid, ad dictum ſimpliciter*. It is only the balance of the claims on the bank, and the aggregate of their diſpoſeable effects, which ſhould be taken as fixed.

The ſubject has alſo drawn Mr. Thornton into ſome obſervations on the quantity of coin to be kept in the coffers of a national bank, and its exhauſtion. The amount, he juſtly ſays, ought to be enough to anſwer the claim to be made upon it for a year, or two ſucceſſive years of ſcarcity, when the people muſt obtain much of their food from abroad; or to ſupport its caſh payment during an internal alarm; but to continue them under both theſe diſadvantages conjointly, he thinks impoſſible. He alſo ſhows, that any quantity of bank notes permanently kept up, will exhauſt a ſtock of coin in a bank, much larger than their own, and indeed of any aſſignable amount; the chapter concludes with an adequate defence of the ſuſpenſion of the caſh payments by government. At the period of the ſuſpenſion, a recent unfavourable balance of trade had greatly reduced the caſh in the bank; and although it was already diſcharged, and the preſſure removed, the period was ſo ſhort, that its coffers has not begun to fill again.

In the fifth chapter, Mr. T. proceeds to deſcribe the difficulties which banks of advance muſt experience from drains of that kind. The payment of the balance will raiſe the price of bullion in the market, by creating an extraordinary demand for it, and the higher, as the law has prohibited the export of coin for that purpoſe; a reſtriction which Mr. T. with others who have conſidered the ſubject, thinks to have ſomething in its grounds of the nature of a vulgar error; and indeed the legal means of completing the payment being thus diminiſhed, as far forth as the reſtriction has effect, its preſſure is increaſed, and the operation prolonged; two circumſtances, each increaſing the courſe of exchange againſt us. But this effect extends only to a certain point; every man who can obtain a bank bill, can obtain gold coin for it at the bank; which coin is contrary to law, either melted down or exported,

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the price of gold is raiſed by the firſt demand; and the bank is afterwards obliged to purchaſe gold, to ſupply the two vacuities ariſing from the melting and exporting the coin; hereby it ſuffers a conſiderable loſs, in the difference between the market price at which the company purchaſes, and the mint price at which it iſſues the new gold; and this continues the high prices of bullion for a time longer, during which the melters may ſtill find their fraud profitable.

Mr. Thornton next enters into the inveſtigation of the cauſe of the difference of the mint and market price of the metals. Here he contends, that bullion being a commodity, and bank paper, when augmented, increaſing the price of all commodities, the market price of bullion neceſſarily riſes; and thus an ounce of gold, exchangeable, before coinage, for a price exceeding 3l. 17s. 10½d. in ſuch paper, falls afterwards to that value in currency. We ſhall not enter into what we eſteem to be the error of this reaſoning; but inſtead of it, ſhall ſubſtitute what we repute the true cauſe, and leave it with ſuch brief evidence as we can here introduce. Gold in bullion is applicable to three principal uſes; for coin, for payment of foreign adverſe balances, and in the arts. The ſtate is at the expence of coinage, therefore gold bullion is convertible into coin without expence to the individual poſſeſſing it; but when it is made highly penal to convert the gold when coined into plate, or to the purpoſes in which it is otherwiſe employed, or export it to pay a foreign balance, it loſes two valuable properties it had before, or what Locke would call good qualities; while theſe, being retained by the bullion, makes it of more uſe, and exchangeable for a greater quantity of coin, which is now deprived of them; and if there were not a ſingle bank note in circulation, and government were to defray the expence of coinage, the market price of gold would be above the mint price, the proportion of the gold and ſilver being conſtant. Hence it appears, that the price of bullion has two limits which it cannot paſs; the one, the higheſt rate an adverſe balance can put upon it, and the loweſt, the mint price; therefore its average value muſt be above the latter. There may be indeed a ſmall loſs of intereſt to the perſon carrying gold to the mint, on account of the time it remains there; but the machinery of Mr. Bolton would diminiſh the time occupied in ſtamping it, in the proportion of 27 to unity, very nearly.

That an unfavourable exchange, ariſing from an adverſe balance, diminiſhes the ſtock of the precious metals we ſhould have otherwiſe poſſeſſed, by more than the ſimple amount of the balance, is here explained: that our ſpecie, when exported,

is melted down abroad, and coined into the money of divers foreign ſtates; and the reaſons for the continuance of the ſuſpenſion of the caſh payments of the bank are alſo given. In Sir J. Steuart's Political Œconomy, there are, we think, ſome obſervations leading to a mode, by which a national bank may render the diſcharge of a temporary adverſe balance leſs burthenſome to itſelf, and to the ſtate*.

Mr. Thornton, in a ſubſequent part of his work, reſumes this ſubject of adverſe exchanges: what he has alſo ſaid there, calls for ſome animadverſions on our part; and we ſhall inſert them here, that we may not be obliged to diſconnect the parts of the great branch of the ſame ſubject.

We object ſtrongly againſt the terms and manner in which Mr. Th. has defined the fall of exchange; this he ſtates (p. 201) to be an advantage gained in the computation of the exchangeable value of that foreign circulating medium, with which the foreigner diſcharges his debt in Great Britain, a debt paid in the circulating medium of this country. By the exchange, A, the foreign merchant, obtains an effective abatement of his debt to Great Britain; but this abatement is the preciſe value of a ſervice effectively rendered by him to B, ſome indebted Engliſh purchaſer of the commodities of his own country; which is paid to him at the market price of the place and day. For, now let B be indebted 970l. for goods to a merchant at Hamburgh; if he cannot obtain a bill on that place, which we will ſuppoſe to be the caſe, he muſt cauſe the money to be paid there. This involves him in three additional charges; the increaſe of the price of bullion, riſing on the new demand, and two others to ſome third new party, for the freight and inſurance of that ſum; and he will have to pay a certain ſum, as 30l. to the maſter of a veſſel, to take both theſe upon himſelf; or the payment may be made for him, for the like premium, by an exchanger in London; or A, the Hamburgh debtor to Britain, may perform it for him out of his own effects; for his debt in London being ſuppoſed to amount to 1000l. he pays for it 970l. in money; with which he purchaſes a bill, directly or circuitouſly to be paid by B, of 1000l. who is indebted to him 970l. for the effective payment of his debt; and the remaining 30l. as the price of a ſervice he has thus received, and for which 30l. muſt otherwiſe have been paid to the maſter of the veſſel or the exchanger: and to

* Since the above was written, we have heard, that the arrangement alluded to has been, by a perſon in high office, recommended to the Bank of Dublin, and has been rejected.

us it is ſingular to find ſuch a payment denominated again in computation. We look alſo with the greateſt apprehenſion to conſequences which may be attempted to be deduced from this doctrine of Mr. Thornton; and although there are many things in the works of Dr. A. Smith, the defence of which we would by no means undertake; yet we think it were to have been wiſhed, that when Mr. T. conſidered what he ſaid on ſeignorage in his fourth book, he had joined with it what he had previouſly laid down in the fifth chapter of the firſt, as a matter of fact; that in conſequence of an impoſition of that tax at 8l. per cent. the French coin, when exported, was ſaid to return home again of its own accord. If Mr. Th. had duly conſidered this allegation, he would either have proved its falſity, or not have laid down an unlimited principle, from which the contrary may be inferred; that foreigners will not refuſe to fling ſuch coin into the melting pot, on account of the "faſhion", conſidered merely as ſuch.

With us the average price of bullion for long periods is higher than the mint price, as is ſhown in this Article; and, when foreigners get poſſeſſion of our guineas, and want to make payments here, there may be ſome gain expected from throwing them into the melting-pot. But what is true of coin not bearing a ſeignorage, is by no means applicable to that which does; as, for example, that of France, when there was a duty of 8l. per cent. on the coinage. For coin, compared with bullion, is an article of relative neceſſity; and, if it cannot be obtained in any market for a leſs difference of price, that neceſſity will ſupport it, on the average, at 8l. per cent. higher there, although a temporary demand for bullion may raiſe it more nearly to a level during the period of its exiſtence.

Now ſuppoſe France to have had a vibrating balance with any ſtate which at a certain period had been againſt her, and ſhe had been under a neceſſity to export a quantity of her coin to pay her debt; if the coin had been melted down, the bullion produced will purchaſe in France commodities in value as 100 only, or diſcharge a debt to that amount; whereas, if the new bullion had been ſuffered to have continued in the form of coin, the quantity of commodities it would have purchaſed, or the amount of debt it would have paid, would have been as 108; and from this property, it will be of a ſomewhat higher value than bullion, even in paying a balance. Beſides, when a ſeignorage takes place, the exiſting amount of the coin of a ſtate is preſerved much more equal, and all irregular vibrations in its amount introduce confuſion in the markets;

they

they are not ſubject to the ſudden ebbs and flows from the operations of the mint and the melting-pot.

In the ſixth chapter, are added ſome further obſervations to what had been before ſaid, on the impracticability of increaſing the fund of gold in the Bank; during a period of alarm, or that of the exiſtence of an unfavourable balance; and, having gone through theſe topics, Mr. T. examines whether the Governors of the Bank are not cenſurable for not having ſupplied themſelves with a ſufficient quantity of gold, at a period antecedent to the ſuſpenſion of caſh payments. He begins with the admiſſion, that our national bank is, from its very nature, liable to that accident; and to this he adds, that "it has lately, for the firſt time, befallen it." P. 146. We confeſs the addition excited our ſurpriſe. In J. Poſtlethwayt's Hiſtory of the Revenue, we find, in the ſupply for the year 1697, an account of the loſſes ſuſtained in the grants thereof; the third article of which is, "on 25,040l. in bank bills, when their diſcount was 15l. per cent. 3,756l.; and by the 10th William III. c. 22, it was enacted, that "bank bills may be received in all payments to the King, from May 1, 1699, unto the end of the next ſeſſions" * * "if it be found ſafe * * provided that they be not at any diſcount". This extract is from the grants of the year 1699. How long prior to the diſcount of 15l. per cent. the notes had fallen below par, cannot be from hence determined; but if the Bank had not ſtopped payment, no rate of diſcount could have taken place. About nine years after, during the victorious war of Anne, Fourbin, with whom the Chevalier de St. George embarked, ſlipped out of Dunkirk with a ſquadron, having 5000 French troops aboard; and, although he failed of effecting a landing in the Firth of Edinburgh, as he intended, yet his near approach to the coaſt occaſioned a violent run upon the Bank, which threatened the ruin of public credit; and though the Treaſury, and ſome noblemen of wealth, tendered their aſſiſtance, the evil ceaſed only with the terrors of the nation. The difficulties of that great company, when the rebels advanced to Derby in 1745, are alſo ſtill well remembered by many; as well as the agreement of the whole body of merchants in London, which at that period was neceſſary for the ſupport of its credit. In the war of 1755, no danger threatened it. At the termination of the next, occaſioned by the revolt of the colonies, it was found to be reduced to extreme difficulties; the greateſt preſſure of which took place three months after the peace, and the greateſt exhauſtion of their coin in about eight, when its amount was

much leſs than at the actual ſuſpenſion of payment in February, 1797.

Here we ſee the juſtice of Mr. Th.'s admiſſion, that banks of advance are by their nature ſubject to temporary ſuſpenſions of payment: it is hence evident alſo, that the credit of their notes may be obliged to lean frequently on external ſupport in war. Of the ſix firſt wars after its foundation, in the firſt, its notes fell to a great diſcount; in the ſecond, third, and ſixth, they were ſupported either by voluntary efforts and aſſociations, or by Parliament; and at the end of the fifth, its ſtate was hazardous*. In the firſt, the danger of invaſion was great; and the deſcent of an enemy, actual or apprehended, has always rendered external ſupport neceſſary to their currency, as appears by the example of that war, and of the ſecond, third, and ſixth. It follows from this, that no meaſure could have been wiſer than the ſuſpenſion of 1797; for, if the currency of the bank notes had been then entruſted to the ſupport of a voluntary aſſociation, in a very ſhort time it was to be feared, that the more timid members would have fallen off; their apprehenſions would have infected, and their example have countenanced, the withdrawing of the weak claſs, whoſe confidence exceeded their's but by a ſingle degree; and the aſſociation would have been very ſoon diſſolved: therefore, the only meaſure apparently remaining to be taken was, to give to the notes a modified but effective legality, as tender in payment. We here add, that banks of advance have one capital advantage over thoſe of depoſit, as they accelerate the increaſe of product and population with greater celerity; but

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* There is a different account of the cauſe of this great diſtreſs, in the Lords' Report on the Suſpenſion, p. 31, where it is aſcribed to the return of peace; and nothing can carry a more ſpecious appearance of truth; but it is, in fact, a ſtrong argument againſt the ready admiſſion of any concluſions on abſtract principles, until the juſtice of their application has been confirmed by actual accounts. "This drain of caſh", it is ſaid, "proceeded from the great extenſion of commerce following the peace; which occaſioned ſuch an export of commodities, that the circulation was hardly ſufficient to ſupport it." From Mr. Chalmers's extracts from the Inſpector's ledger it appears, that the great increaſe of the exports of that year was 1,672,000l. only; but an equal, or rather greater increaſe had taken place in the preceding, or the laſt year of the war; its amount having been 1,677,000l. But in the loweſt ebb of its coffers, it ſeems the apprehenſions of the Bank were much leſſened, by the expectation of a favourable turn of exchange, and an "influx of wealth from the return of the amount of the exports"; but the ledger balance of 1783 fell ſhort of that of 1782 by more than one half, they having been 1,237,000l. and 2,823,000l. reſpectively.

it were to be wiſhed, that means were found to make them equally aſſiſtant to the population of the country, as to that of the cities and manufacturing places; but, as political machines, facilitating the exertions of national power, we have, in another place*, ſhown, that the preference aſcribed to them over bank of depoſit does not reſt on any very ſtrong ground.

With reſpect to the quantity of gold coin which has of late years been kept in ſtore by the Bank, Mr. Thornton appears diſpoſed to admit it may have been too ſmall; and thus the profits that company has made have been ſomewhat more than neceſſary: but if we attend to the mode he has laid down to determine thoſe profits, the amount of its diſpoſeable effects being given, we ſhall be induced to think, that he expreſſes himſelf with a reſerve tempered with indulgence on this head; for he takes their amount, for ſome years antecedent to the ſuſpenſion of caſh payments, at 19 millions. This, and all other ſuppoſitions which he makes in the proceſs, we ſhall here proceed upon as extremely near the truth; and in particular, taking it as granted, that there is no latent error in any one unfavourable to the Bank.

The capital on which the dividends are formed is 11,626,000l. in the 3 per cents, the intereſt of which we will with him take at 350,000l. which ſum forms an integral part of the profit and of the dividends of the company. From the employment of their diſpoſeable effects the expences of them muſt be paid, and their remaining profits derived. The charge of the former, or the expence of management, and an annual reſerve for the occaſional renewals of their charter, Mr. Thornton here ſuppoſes to be nearly 200,000l. or the intereſt of a loan of 4 millions. From a part of their loans, therefore, to this amount, no profit accrues to the Bank proprietors. The remaining 15 millions was therefore, in thoſe years, the ſum of their profitable loans and gold; the ſum of the dividends at 3 per cent. being 350,000l. if the intereſt of their profitable loans amounted to 116,666l. the Bank profit would be 4l. per cent. and the amount of theſe loans (being all at 5l. per cent.) $2\frac{1}{3}$ millions; but the remainder of their effects ($15-2\frac{1}{3}$) $12\frac{2}{3}$ millions, would be in gold; and the addition of a ſecond ſum of $2\frac{1}{3}$ millions to theſe loans, and the diminution of the gold by the like amount, would add 1l. per cent. more to the Bank profits. Therefore, taking the amount of the diſpoſeable effects, with Mr. Th. at 19 millions, the profits of the Bank being given, the diſpoſition of theſe effects, or the correſpondent

* See Brit. Crit. for February, 1804, vol. xxiii. p. 126; note.

amount of their loans and their ſtore of gold, may be determined from the following table.

Profits of the Bank per Cent.	£3+0 3	£3+1 4	£3+2 5	£3+3 6	£3+4 7	£3+5 8	£3+6 9
Exceſs of Loans above 4 Millions for Expences, £. Millions.	0	2⅓	4⅔	7	9⅓	11⅔	14
Gold in Store, £. Millions.	15	12⅓	10⅓	8	5⅔	3⅓	1

Mr. Thornton informs us, that 7 or 8l. per cent. OR A LITTLE MORE, ſeems likely to be that profit which the Bank has in point of fact been gaining; but an admiſſion which he makes almoſt inſtantly after, appears to diſcover it to be his opinion, that its amount was 9l. per cent.; for he ſays, the dividend had for ſome time been increaſed to 7l. per cent.; and he ſuppoſes a yearly addition of 2l. per cent. or 232,000l. had, during the laſt years preceding 1797, been made to the capital, as the accumulation was then rapid. P. 150. He thinks, however, that perſons not engaged in great banking tranſactions ſhould refrain from giving any opinions on ſuch a ſubject. Notwithſtanding this, we ſhall not be deterred from following the train of reaſoning, and ſtating the conſequences of the facts laid down by Mr. Th. from which we are led to conclude, that the increaſe of dividend, and rapid accumulation of capital, taking place, at the ſame time that the gold poſſeſſed by the Bank bore a leſs proportion to its paper than it had done in former periods; as alſo to the maſs of their diſpoſeable effects; and their ſecurities bearing intereſt a much greater, whereby a high annual profit was obtained, had a ſtrong tendency to produce ſuſpenſions, from ſhocks which would otherwiſe have paſſed off without effect.

In ſhort, this fact brought forward by Mr. Thornton, points out a ſtrong concurring cauſe, if not the excluſive cauſe, of that diſtreſs for coin which brought on the ſuſpenſion of payment in 1797; for the coffers of the Bank at that time were very low; but the addition of two millions to its coin would have made an abundance. In the confidence, moreover, which the poſſeſſion of that ſum would have given them, they would have increaſed their notes to an amount which would have removed the obſtruction to the London payments, which much augmented the demand of coin upon them from the reſt of the kingdom; the alarm from the petty deſcent, miſtaken for an invaſion in diſtant parts of the country, would have been diſſipated in two or three poſts; and, with overflowing coffers, and a diminiſhed preſſure, the danger would probably have blown over. In order to this, it was not neceſſary to reduce their dividend, but merely

merely to have given up part of an addition to their capital, conſidered by Mr. Th. as very rapid; for their average coinage for the laſt two years was 479,000l. only; but of the three preceding, whereof the firſt was very ſmall, 2,159,000l. Here was a reduction of 1,680,000l. from the yearly average of their coinage; but if the former ſum had been reduced to 1,479,000l. only, or they had yearly reduced their coinage 680,000l. per annum, and the demand for coin had been the ſame as actually took place, the Bank would have had the additional two millions in its coffers in 1797. Gold bullion is indeed ſaid to have been dear in thoſe years; but let it have been at the accuſtomed price of 4l. 2s. the ounce, the company would have loſt, by the purchaſe in the two years, 106,000l. only, or not quite half one year's augment of the capital; and this price of gold will appear very high, if we form our judgment from the Lords' Reports, quoted ſo often. In p. 234, we find the mean quantity of gold exported in the three years, during which the Bank continued coining largely, to have been as 39; and it was reduced the two years in which they relatively abſtained from coining to be as 21 only. Moreover, the annual export of its ſubſtitute, ſilver, was in the three years as 37, and in the two latter as 13; whence it ſhould appear, that the demand for the precious metals was greatly reduced. We conclude, therefore, that if the demand for notes would have ſupported 2,106,000l. in circulation, of which there is no doubt, there is much probability, that the ſuſpenſion would not have become neceſſary; but if the Bank had ſeen cauſe to limit its notes to the quantity actually exiſting in thoſe years, by limiting its diſcounts, after the iſſue of the notes for the purchaſe of the bullion, as, beſide the purchaſe money, there would be a loſs to it of one half of the intereſt for the firſt year, and the whole on the ſecond, and ever after, while it retained the money in its coffers, the increaſe of the capital, on the average of the two firſt years, would have been 50,025l. only, and 127,700l. (ſomewhat exceeding 1l. per cent.) afterwards. If theſe reaſonings be juſt, they force the concluſion upon us, that the too rapid increaſe of the Bank capital was a leading cauſe of the ſuſpenſion of the caſh payments.

Mr. T. next proceeds to conſider the advantages and diſadvantages of the country banks, now become ſo numerous. His account of the introduction of the note payable on demand, of the eſtabliſhment of the ſyſtem on which theſe banks are now formed, and the cauſes which ſo greatly multiplied them during the peace of 1803, is here very clearly and ingeniouſly ſtated. On the extenſive reception they have found, he obſerves,

ſerves, that an adequate probability, although not an abſolute certainty, of obtaining the ſtipulated payment, is a ſufficient foundation for the credit theſe notes poſſeſs; as indeed ſuch, and no other, is the foundation of credit in all contracts. Theſe diſcuſſions are preparatory to that balance, which he next proceeds to draw up, between the advantages and diſadvantages of country banks. Among the former, he enumerates the ſuperior facilities they afford for remittances to diſtant parts of the kingdom; and that, while they furniſh a ſafer depoſit for the money of lenders (the appreciation of the credit of individuals having become a kind of ſcience poſſeſſed by the banker), thoſe to whom it is proper to make advances by way of loan obtain them more readily, while the ſpeculator and ſpendthrift more frequently fail of ſuch accommodation. To theſe he adds other benefits: by the effect of the country paper, he affirms our manufactures, and conſequently our foreign trade, have been enlarged. This muſt be underſtood with a conſiderable reſtriction: their principal effect has been an increaſe of prices, as, in oppoſition to Mr. Th. we ſhall have preſently occaſion to ſhow. They have, however, increaſed our produce at the ſame time, but in a ratio much inferior to the augment of currency generated by them. In the next good quality aſcribed to them, we totally diſſent from him, that the landed intereſt has had its ſhare of the benefit. If we admit ſome advance of the numerical rent to have been the conſequence of the part of the augment of foreign commerce generated by them, it does not follow, that the landed intereſt is benefitted. This may very well conſiſt with its being in a ſtate of perpetual and increaſing depreſſion; for, let the national rent have increaſed with any aſſigned celerity, if the income of the trading intereſt have, at the ſame time, increaſed with a greater, the landed gentry will have been relatively depreſſed. The multiplication of theſe notes has depreſſed the value of money, as we muſt be obliged preſently to ſhow; and this depreſſion has been conſiderably more rapid than the advance of rents; which thus, although numerically higher, daily commands fewer ſervices and commodities; and the land owner is effectively called upon to ſubmit to new privations, year after year.

The effect of theſe notes on the price of corn has been a frequent ſubject of objection againſt them: and here Mr. Th. admits, that a temporary advance to farmers will enable them to keep their corn back from the market, and its prices high; and that this is one bad effect of this ſpecies of currency; but he contends, that ſuch advances are employed in improvement; and therefore theſe banks add ſo much to the ſupply of corn, as more than to counterbalance this evil. Of this he

gives

gives the following *very ſingular* illuſtration. In the autumn of 1800, the ſtock of grain was particularly low; therefore at that time he infers, that a ſmall part only of the farmer's capital, whether borrowed or otherwiſe, was then ſo veſted; and thence he is to be underſtood to mean, that if the farmers then obtained great advances, they were employed in providing for future augmentations of product by improvements. However ſpecious the fundamental principle of this reaſoning may appear, it is erroneous. In the different ſeaſons of the year, the average ſtock of corn varies; but when in any one it be leſs than its cuſtomary average quantity, as in the autumn of 1800, the price being augmented in a far greater ratio than the quantity is diminiſhed, the part of the farmer's capital in corn is of an unaccuſtomed high amount: but a great part of the expence of improvement conſiſts in additional labour, which muſt be performed by additional labourers, to be collected over the face of the country; and the wages of occaſional ſervants in huſbandry were then, and are at all ſuch ſeaſons, increaſed very much; and are a tax on improvements requiring labour, amounting to a prohibition.

A further diſadvantage is alſo here ſtated to reſult from the general eſtabliſhment of theſe banks, and which muſt make an impreſſion on the advocates for the extent of paper in general, proportioned even to the zeal with which they ſupport it. It is neceſſary for the country bankers to keep a reſerve of coin proportioned to the amount of their notes in circulation in ordinary times; but, when a run upon them takes place, that ſtock becomes inſufficient; more muſt be obtained; and it is fully ſhown here, how the hoard of the national bank is made to ſupply this vacuity. To be in a ſituation to meet ſuch a demand, and at the ſame time to be as ſecure of not being exhauſted of its coin as if no ſuch banks exiſted, the national bank muſt make a great addition to that ſtock of coin, which would be otherwiſe adequate to all demands on its own account; and this addititious reſerve, Mr. Thornton conceives, muſt perhaps not be leſs than the aggregate amount of all the coin kept by the country bankers; and, as the bank will not provide at ſuch expence for *their* ſtability, its own is conſiderably diminiſhed thereby. Among the advantages of theſe banks, it is here aſſigned as one, that they ſpare the uſe of money. An effect which, ſo deſcribed, carries a fair appearance; but which, if examined, will be found of a directly contrary nature*. The chapter concludes with a poſition, which

* See note to p. 528.

we find with ſome wonder laid down by ſuch a writer, and at the preſent ſeaſon with more regret. *The paper price of coin is not rendered leſs than that of bullion by depreciation of the paper*, which is ideal only; but becauſe coin is by law deprived of one good quality, which in the ſtate of bullion it was poſſeſſed of, as we have before ſhown.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ART. V. *Xenophontis Memorabilium Libri IV. &c.*

(Concluded from p. 416.)

WE proceed to fulfil our promiſe, with reſpect to this valuable edition.

" τῶν ἄλλων τῶν τοιούτων] Cl. *Hindeburgius* ingenioſe explicat vulg. lect. τῶν ἄλλων τῶν δικαίων per τὰ ἄλλα τῶν δικαίων, *diverſa a juſto*, ut in Lib. IV. iv. 25. Cui *Erneſtus* etiam conſentit. Sed diſplicet hæc virorum quamvis doctiſſimorum ſententia. Primo, quod minus perſpicui ſint duo genitivi in hoc ſenſu ſumpti: deinde, quod ἄλλος in hac conſtructione cum articulo non ponitur. Vid. loc. ſupra cit. Tertio, quod τῶν ἄλλων τῶν δικαίων, ſi ſic intelligas, præcedentibus non bene reſpondent; debebat enim ſcribi ſuperius, τῶν δικαίων pro τῷ δικαίῳ: quarto, quod ſenſus poſtulat, ut non niſi de rebus bonis mentio fiat. Cl. *Morus*, teſte *Hindeburgio*, malit delere τῶν ante δικαίων, et locum accipit, *et a reliquis officiis*. Sed vim demonſtrativam habet τῶν. Poſtremo lectio Codicis *Par.* 1. τῶν ἄλλων τῶν τοιούτων, i. e. *a cæteris ejuſmodi*, ſi ſcholion tantum eſſe conceſſerimus, tamen majus argumentum præbet, quo τῶν δικαίων in ſenſu uſitatiore accipiatur. Verum adeo placet hæc ipſa lectio, ut in textum recepi. Sic Cyrop. II. ii. 22. καὶ γὰρ πόνων, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν τοιούτων, *nam in laboribus cæteriſque rebus hujuſmodi &c.* (p. 131. *H.*)" P. 469.

This note was wanting to complete our view of the paſſage; and we feel ourſelves diſpoſed to admit the whole of this elaborate and acute explanation. It makes a much more natural conſtruction for the τῶν ὑπομένων τούτοις, &c. which it is otherwiſe difficult to conſtrue with the reſt of the context.

C. iii. Sect. 6. καιρὸν.] Mr. B. confirms, by additional authorities, the genuineneſs of this elegant word.

C. iv. Sect. 8. εὐτυχῶς πως.] To Erneſti's note the editor adds,

" Error videtur ortus fuiſſe ex particula πως, quæ in hoc loco enclitice legendum eſt, ſine accentu, nullo modo autem interrogative cum accentu circumflexo, ut recte vidit *Uptonus*. Sic enim ſenſus multo elegantior

elegantior efficitur, et ad Socraticam εἰρωνείαν accommodatior. Similiter ποικίλως πως infra II. vi. 21. Notat idem vir doctus ex hoc loco ducere argumentum *Com. Shafteſbur.* ut probet ex mentibus ſingularibus Mentem univerſam neceſſario exiſtere. Vol. ii. p. 355. In hoc certe erravit *Sextus Empir.* qui cætera non ad verbum citavit, et hic loci εὐτυχῶς πόθεν habet, interrogative, p. 326. ed *Aurel.* Non dubium eſt, quin hic πῶς interrogative ſumpſerit." P. 495.

" C. v. Sect. 2. ἐπίϛασιν] Dubitat *Zeunius*, an uſpiam hoc ſenſu occurrat, igitur *Stobæi* lectionem præfert; præterea *Suidas* verba ſic interpretatur: Ἐπιϛασία, προσασία. Ἐπίϛασις, γνῶσις· ἐπίϛασις καὶ ἡ προσοχὴ καὶ ἡ μίμησις. Sed ἐπίϛασις eo ſenſu, quo explicuit *Suid.* deductum eſt a verbo ἐπίϛαμαι, ſcio; in h. l. autem ab ἐφίϛαμαι præſum, recta prorſus analogia. Sic *Pollux*, VII. 183. τὸν ἐφεϛηκότας τῇ τῶν ἔργων ἐπιμελείᾳ, οἱ μὲν Ἀττικοὶ ἐπιϛάτας ἔργων λέγουσιν. Conf. Cyrop. VIII. i. 9. (p. 557. *Hutch.*) Cæterum ut bene monet *Hindeb.* ἔργον h. l. nihil aliud eſt, quam *agricultura, res ruſtica:* ut in Œc. iv. 10. ἔργων ἐπιμελούμενοι et alibi, quo ſenſu paſſim legitur ap. *Xen.* Vid. *Alberti* not. ad *Heſych.* in v. ἔργα. Conf. etiam hæc, quæ affert *Uptonus: Herod.* I. 36. τὰ τῶν Μυσῶν ΕΡΓΑ διαφθείρεσκε, de apro. Sic *Arat.* v. 6. λαὸς δ' ἐπὶ ἔργον ἐγείρει. ubi Schol. ἔργον· κατ' ἐξοχὴν τὸ κατὰ γεωργίαν. P. 500.

In both theſe ingenious remarks we concur.

C. vi. Sect. 5. πότερον, ὅτι τοῖς μὲν—ἐμοὶ δὲ] We have in this note alſo much diſcrimination and accuracy of criticiſm.

Sect. 9. εὑρεῖν διόμενος] The editor, in his verbal criticiſms under the text, points out the variety of readings in this paſſage, and further illuſtrates his adoption of εὑρεῖν in the following note.

Sect. 13. διατίθεσθαι εἶναι] The difficulties of the conſtruction in this ſentence, Mr. B. obviates by the following explanation. He gives Erneſti's interpretation, and then adds:

" Vitioſa eſt utraque hæc interpretatio, et orta videtur ex vi non ſatis perſpecta adverbii ὁμοίως. Senſus eſt: *Quibuſcunque modis honeſtum ſit forma uti, iis modis honeſtum eſt ſapientia uti; et quibuſcunque modis turpe ſit forma uti, iis modis turpe eſt ſapientia uti.* E. gr. *Ut qui formam vendit, turpis habetur, ſic qui ſapientiam vendit, habendus eſt turpis.* [Locum cum *Beſſar.* ſic verto; *Eodem modo ſapientia, quo forma honeſtum vel turpe eſſe uti*, ſeu, ut magis perſpicue dicam, *Quomodocunque turpe vel honeſtum ſit forma uti, eo modo turpe vel honeſtum eſſe ſapientia uti.*] Adjectiva ſunt καλὸν et αἰσχρὸν, et in neutro genere ex uſitato more ſumenda ſunt, et cum verbo εἶναι conjungenda. Nihil igitur opus erit *Edvardſii* emendatione. Reſolvi poteſt adverbium ὁμοίως hoc modo: καθ' ὃν τρόπον καλὸν ἢ αἰσχρὸν ἢ τὴν ὥραν διατίθεσθαι, καθ' ὅμοιον τροπὸν καλὸν ἢ αἰσχρὸν εἶναι τὴν σοφίαν διατίθεσθαι." P. 508.

C. vii. Sect. 1. ἀγαθὸς τοῦτο γένοιτο. ὃ καὶ δοκ.]

" Vulgo ἀγαθός τι γένοιτο, καὶ μὴ δοκεῖν βέλοιτο quæ lectio auctorem habuit *Aldinam Ed.* unde, ni fallor, in *Pariſ.* et *Steph.* tranſlata eſt.

Sic

Sic etiam vertit *Beſſario.* Idem, cum levi mutatione particulæ τι in τι, edidit *Erneſtus*; ſed verba, vel ſic emendata, vitioſa eſſe puto, tum quod mihi non recte mentem auctoris exprimere videntur, tum quia illud μὴ in nullo *Codice*, quantum ſciam, reperitur. Nos una cum *Zeunio* locum ſic exhibuimus, quemadmodum eum emendarunt *Brodæus*, et *Geſnerus* in Chreſtom. mutata paulum lectione *Ed. Juntinæ*: ἀγαθὸς τῶτο γίνοιτο, καὶ δοκεῖν βέλοιτο. Quod unum deſideratur, ὃ, ab ultima ſyllaba præcedentis γίνοιτο facile abſorberi potuit. Cum *Junt.* conſentiunt uterque *Vindob.* et *Par.* 1. Sic etiam *Par.* 2. niſi quod τοῦτο omittit. καὶ δοκεῖν βέλοιτο legitur in *Flor.* A. ſed omiſſum ſit τῶτο ibi, necne, incertum. Mallem ipſe omitti τῶτο, quod interpretamenti cauſa additum fuiſſe videtur, et verba ſic legi, uti fere extant in *Par.* 2: ἀγαθὸς γίνοιτο, ὃ καὶ δοκεῖν βέλοιτο. Aut etiam legendum fortaſſe, ſine ulla literarum mutatione, ſed eliſa tantum vocali in verbo γίνοιτο: ἀγαθὸς γίνοιτ', ὃ καὶ δοκεῖν βέλοιτο." P 91.

Such is the variety of lections. In his note, the learned editor enlarges on the opinions of *Erneſti*, *Reiſke*, *Zeun*, &c. and concludes by ſupporting the ſame reading. In his propoſed emendation, we do not coincide with him. We do not ſee the neceſſity of rejecting τῶτο. It is a form of expreſſion which the paſſage below, ii. 6, 39, and that from the Cyrop. ſtrongly ſupport.

Sect. 5. ἀπατεῶνα δ' ἐκάλει, ὃ τὸν μικρὸν μὲν] This is another of thoſe paſſages where the MSS. and editions vary ſo greatly, and where the ſenſe will ſo readily admit of different interpretations, that it is difficult on which ſide to determine. Mr. B.'s note is clear and intelligent, and gives perhaps the moſt expreſſive meaning. We, however, are diſpoſed to conſtrue the paſſage as Ruhnken does. Had the oppoſition of the ſentence been as the editor would point it, the expreſſion, we think, would have been, not πολὺ δὲ μέγιςον, but ἄλλα μέγιςον.

Lib. II. C. i. Sect. 5. ὥσπερ οἱ μοιχοὶ] We here wiſh we could afford room for the editor's acute obſervations. He clears this confuſed paragraph from all difficulties, and renders the context eaſy and diſtinct. He prints,

"καὶ τηλικούτων μὲν ἐπικειμένων τῷ μοιχεύοντι κακῶν τε καὶ αἰσχρῶν, ὅταν δὲ πολλῶν τῶν ἀπολυσόντων τῆς τῶν ἀφροδισίων ἐπιθυμίας ἐν ἀδείᾳ, ὅμως εἰς τὰ ἐπικίνδυνα φέρεσθαι, ἆρ' ἐκ ἤδη τῶτο πανταπασι κακοδαιμονῶντός ἐςιν." P. 99.

He adds, in the various readings,

"Sic edidi ipſius *MS.* auctoritate, cujus excerptum modo citaverim; ſimulque levius punctum appoſui poſt φέρεσθαι, ut verba per interrogationem accipiantur. Vulgo legitur ἐλαύνεται ὅμος εἰς τὰ ἐπικίνδυνα φέρεσθαι, quod ſine omni dubio vitioſum eſt. Neque vero ita diſſimilia ſunt inter ſe ἐν ἀδείᾳ et ἐλαύνεται, quin hoc pro illo librariorum incuria facile ſubſtitui potuerit." Ib.

In

In this correction we entirely agree with him. We always thought the ἱλαίνεται, &c. peculiarly harsh, and unlike the style of Xenophon, and the reading probably was a corruption of the ἐν ἀδίᾳ. Mr. B. further supports his opinion in the note.

" Sect. 17. ἀλλ' ᾧ γε ἡ ἀφ.] Hujus loci, in quo diu frustra laborarunt interpretes, en! veram tandem et integram lectionem exhibent codices *Vaticani*, ἀλλ' ᾧ γε ἡ ἀφροσύνη πρόσεστι, *nisi quod stultitia insuper adsit*, &c. Ἀλλὰ in h. l. idem valet quod πλὴν, seu εἰ μὴ, *nisi præterquam*. Conf. *Reisk*. Ind. *Dem*. v. ἀλλά. Verbum autem ᾧ, quod exquisitissimum est, licebit sic resolvere: τούτῳ ὅτι. i. e. *quatenus*, vel *in hoc, quod*. Vid. *Reisk*. Ind. *Dem*. v. διαφ. Cum hæc forte conjunctim scripta reperirentur ἄλλῳ γε ἡ, ideoque obscuriora viderentur, pro ἄλλῳ manus aliqua rescripsit ἄλλο, et τῇ ἡ asperum spiritum in lenem convertit. Pro θέλοντι, quod paulo post sequitur, ingeniose *Hindeburgius* vult reponere ἑθελοντὶ adverbium, ut sect. 3. ἑθελοντὴν ὑπομένειν. Sed vulgatum non est sollicitandum." P. 524.

We do not hesitate to approve this acute emendation, and the manner in which it is explained.

Sect. 26. ὑποκοριζόμενοι] To the observations of preceding annotators on this difficult word, Mr. B. adds:

" Locum hunc omnium fere, qui apud *Xenoph*. obviam sunt, vexatissimum, propositis virorum doctor. observatt. in medio relinquendum duxi. Sane verbum ὑποκρίζεσθαι in locis omnibus, qui usquam citantur, significat *rem deteriorem honestiore nomine appellare*, et vereor ut sensum contrarium, nempe διασύρειν, *obtrectare*, capere possit. Nam locus ille *Aristotelis*, quem citavit *Ernestus*, non nisi de nominibus diminutivis intelligendus est, ut constat ab exemplis, quæ ipse philosophus mox adducit, sc. ἀντὶ μὲν χρυσίου, χρυσιδάριον· ἀντὶ δ' ἰμαλίου, ἱμαλιδάριον· ἀντὶ δὲ λοιδορίας, λοιδορημάτιον, καὶ νοσημάτιον. Hæc monuit Cl. *Ruhnkenius* ad *Timæi* Lex. *Plat*. in voc. ubi de duplici ὑποκορισμῷ, altero in verbis, altero in sententia, luculentissime differuit. Vid. Ed. postr. Lugd. Bat. 1789. Eidem viro doctissimo una cum *Valkenærio* et *Tonpio* locus *Xenoph*. de mendo suspectus est. Cum *Valkenærio* autem verbum ὑποκοριζόμενοι e textu ejiciendum esse censet eruditus Britannus in criticis observationibus in *Edvardsf*. Ed. *Xen*. Mem. ap. *Monthly Rev*. qui arbitratur locum corruptum esse ante *Suidam* et Etymologici Mag. auctorem. Præter scriptores, qui supra memorantur, adeat lector *Thom. Mag*. et *Hesych*. in v." P. 532.

Notwithstanding such high authority, we still incline to believe the word genuine. It is difficult to account otherwise how it should have found its way into the text. It was intended, we think, to be applied in some oblique way of delicate sarcasm.

C. ix. Sect. 3. καὶ ἔφη ῥᾷον εἶναι] As we esteem this an instance of most ingenious criticism, and as it suggests a new interpretation of this intricate passage, we subjoin the whole note.

" *Facile*

" *Facile esse a sycophantis accipere, exigere, exprimere pecuniam:* nam, cum sint homines improbi, facile inveniri posse, quod ipsis vere objiciatur. Ejus autem criminis ne rei fiant, libenter iis pecuniam dant, qui litem intendunt, ut sycophantæ Critonis fecere. Vid. sect. 6. *Ern.* [Simili fere forma dicitur, ut monuit *Ruhnkenius*, Cyr. Anab. II. vi. 24. [p. 180. *Hutch.* Ed. maj.] τὰ δὲ τῶν φίλων μόνος ᾤετο εἰδέναι ἔτι ῥᾷον ἀφύλακτα λαμβάνειν. Sed et idem Vir Cl. et ipse *Ernestus* lectionem codicis *Vossiani* εὐφυέστερος ἂν veriorem putant.] Mihi quoque suspectissima sunt verba καὶ ἔφη ῥᾷον εἶναι, quippe quæ et a contextu orationis et a scopo loci prorsus aliena sint. Etenim mentem auctoris paulo attentius inspiciamus. Primum narrat *Xenophon* eos (Socratem sc. et Critonem) Archedemum inveniſſe, hominem dicendi agendique peritissimum, sed pauperem. Deinde, ni fallor, causam exponit, quare pauper esset Archedemus: Οὐ γὰρ ἦν οἷος, &c. *Non enim is erat, qui quovis modo quæstum faceret, sed æquitatis amans erat, et —— dicere solebat, facillimum esse a sycophantis pecuniam exigere.* Sed quid hic causæ erat, quare pauper esset? Minime ad imum servatur sensus, qualis ab incepto processit. Quod si hæc vulgatæ lectioni recte objici videantur, improbanda est etiam emendata illa codicis lectio, quæ, quod ad sensum quidem attinet, eodem fere vitio laborat. Tametsi ea fortasse veræ lectionis vestigia quædam habet. Nam comparativum aliquem in locum verborum ἔφη ῥᾷον substitui debere facile crediderim. Alterum porro adjectivum, non verbum, hic requiri monstrat illud τε post. φιλόχ. sed ferri nequit εὐφυέστερος, quoniam vox illa ad *indolem* tantum refertur, cum in h. l. desideretur vox aliqua, quæ *virtutem animi, justitiam* sc. sive *moderationem, significet.* Repono igitur: ἀ γὰρ ἦν οἷος ἀπὸ παντὸς κερδαίνειν, ἀλλὰ φιλόχρηστός τε καὶ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΤΕΡΟΣ (sic scribo, cum mihi nulla alia vox ejusdem significationis succurrat, quæ ad vulgatam lectionem literis propius accedat) Ἢ ὡΣ ἀπὸ ΤΟΥ συκοφαντῶν λαμβάνειν· συκοφαντῶν participium est a verbo συκοφαντέω, ut inf. 5. Sensus autem est: *Non enim is erat, qui quovis modo quæstum faceret, sed æquitatis amans erat et justior, quam ut ab ullo homine falsis criminibus inferendis pecuniam extorqueret.* Nam hoc fere voluisse dicere auctorem nullus dubito. In hanc rem egregie facit locus *Aristophanis:*

Ἐγὼ ΘΕΟΣΕΒΗΣ καὶ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣ ἂν ἀνὴρ,
Κακῶς ἔπραττον καὶ ΠΕΝΗΣ ΗΝ.—
Ἕτεροι δ' ἐπλούτουν, ἱερόσυλοι, ῥήτορες,
Καὶ ΣΥΚΟΦΑΝΤΑΙ.—*Plut.* 28." P. 580.

The following remarks occur also in the various readings.

" Locus sine dubio corruptissimus, quem nemo interpretum satis felicibus auspiciis sanare aggressus est. In *MS.* 1. legitur καὶ εὐφυέστερος ὢν ἀπὸ etc. probante *Ernesto*, et hoc idem in textum admisit *Zeunius*, posita interpunctione post ἀλλὰ et ὤν, ita ut verbum λαμβάνειν, una cum præc. κερδαίνειν, ad οἷος referatur. ἂν delet *Ruhnkenius*, et λαμβάνειν cum εὐφυέστερος conjungit. Denique καὶ εὐφυέστερος ἢ ὡς ἀπὸ—corrigit *Schutzius*; melius paulo, sed adhuc longe a vera lectione, ni fallor. Nam, ut cætera omittam, vocabuli εὐφυέστερος significatio scopo hujus loci plane alienus est. Ipse pro tenuitate mea huic vitio, quod in textu *Xenophontео*

jam

jam olim insedit, medicas adhibere manus conatus sum. Sed hæc, cum longiora essent, in notas rejecimus." P. 198.

We own we formerly thought the reading εὐσυσίτους had healed the wound; but we agree with this learned critic, that some word more analogous to φιλόχρηστος would be better. The proposed emendation of the latter part of the sentence shows great skill and sagacity; nor can any thing be more apposite to it than the quotation from the Plutus. Should the MSS. ever favour Mr. B.'s conjectures, we should not hesitate to adopt them.

Lib. III. C. vi. Sect. 1. διὰ πλάτωνα.] Mr. Benwell has here some ingenious observations on the jealousy, or rather enmity, that was supposed to subsist between Plato and Xenophon. It is certainly a matter difficult to be accounted for, why two persons, who had so high a respect for their master, should, in the memorials they have left us of him, scarcely mention each other's names. We agree with this learned critic, that the reasons hitherto assigned, do not give complete satisfaction.

Here Mr. Benwell's labours on this work cease; and as the remainder of the notes are chiefly supplied from the editions of Simpson and Schneider, we need not further pursue our remarks. Our object has been to give a just idea of what has been done by the present editor, and we have confined our selections to those annotations which more immediately show what new matter or illustration the Memorabilia have received from Mr. B.'s own exertions, not wishing to dwell on what Ernesti and others had noted before him. We could with pleasure have indulged in many more selections, but we have already brought forward sufficient instances to show what was undertaken in this edition, and the taste and ability with which it has been executed. Many explanatory notices and allusions, both by Upton and Mr. B. we have passed by without remark; and it will be seen by our readers, that due attention is every where paid to the valuable criticisms of preceding annotators. We have observed also, with satisfaction, the judgment and deliberation with which the text has been settled. No new readings have been introduced (except perhaps in the places we have pointed out) without proper MS. authority; and we have, in more than one instance, admired the skill with which the editor has administered a healing hand, and cleared a difficult passage. We remark this caution the more particularly, because editors in general are too apt to indulge in licence and conjecture; nor do we hesitate to say, that both Ernesti and Schneider have been too bold in adopting unauthorized readings into the text. We regret that this amiable

scholar

ſcholar did not live to accompliſh the undertaking on which he had ſo laudably been employed; and it would have been a high gratification to us, to have ſeen it continued upon his admirable plan, and not merely completed from the other editions. We conſider the public, however, as under obligation to the gentleman, who ſuperintended the publication, for the pains he has beſtowed upon the printing, and the general correctneſs in which the book appears. We would only ſuggeſt, that there are ſome notes introduced from the third edition of Simpſon, without proper reference being made to the places from which they are taken.

To the remarks which we have already made, on the diſtribution of the page, we have only to add, that we highly diſapprove the collocation of the Latin verſion ſo immediately with the Greek. We wiſh the notes and the tranſlation had been made to change places. To this form of printing the Latin underneath the Greek, we ſtrongly object, as it holds out ſo ready a help to the idle ſtudent; and even a temptation to idleneſs where the diſpoſition is leſs ſtrong. In the preſent inſtance, indeed, much as we admire this Latin tranſlation for its excellence, we ſhould have been content, had it been altogether omitted; for the copious annotations, together with the Index Græcitatis, are fully ſufficient for the explanation of every difficulty. Perhaps we ought to add, that the book is ſo printed, as to be bound in one or two volumes. To the notes there is a ſeparate title-page, ſo that they may be kept by themſelves, or bound up with the main body of the work.

In taking our leave of this incomparable production of Xenophon, we cannot but repeat our praiſes on its ſtyle and elegance. We think that for felicity of expreſſion, it almoſt ſtands unrivalled among the Greek claſſics; and, were we called upon to mention what we eſteem the happieſt model of Attic refinement, united with ſimplicity of language, we ſhould certainly firſt name the Memorabilia of Xenophon.

Our readers will have ſurmiſed, that we were not unacquainted with the deceaſed editor of the preſent volume. The perſon who drew up this account had often, indeed, the happineſs of being inſtructed by his converſation, and improved by his example; and were he to pay a tribute of reſpect to the memory of that lamented friend, could not do it better, than in ſelecting ſome of the particulars, with which the Greek memoir writer ſums up the character of his virtuous maſter.

" Τῶν δὲ Β.—γιγνωσκόντων, οἷος ἦν, οἱ ἀρετῆς ἐφιέμενοι πάντες ἔτι καὶ νῦν διατελοῦσι πάντων μάλιστα ποθοῦντες ἐκεῖνον, ὡς ὠφελιμον ὄντα πρὸς ἀρετῆς ἐπιμέλειαν.

ἐπιμέλειαν. Ἐμοὶ μὲν δὴ, τοιοῦτος ὤν, οἷον ἐγὼ διήγημαι, εὐσεβὴς μὲν ἔτως ὥστε μηδὲν ἄνευ τῆς τῶν θεῶν γνώμης ποιεῖν, δίκαιος δὲ ὥστε βλάπτειν μὲν μηδὲ μικρὸν μηδένα, ὠφελεῖν δὲ τὰ μέγιστα τὲς χρωμένυς ἑαυτῷ, ἐγκρατὴς δὲ ὥστε μηδέποτε προαιρεῖσθαι τὸ ἥδιον ἀντὶ τοῦ βελτίονος, Φρόνιμος δὲ ὥστε μὴ διαμαρτάνειν κρίνων τὰ βελτίω καὶ τα χείρω——ἱκανὸς δὲ καὶ ἄλλες προτρέψασθαι ἐπ' ἀρετην καὶ καλοκἀγαθίαν, ἐδόκει τοιοῦτος εἶναι, οἷος ἂν ἄριστός γε ἀνὴρ καὶ εὐδαιμονέστατος.—" L. iv. c. 8. ſ. 11.

ART. VI. *Muſcologiæ Hibernicæ Spicilegium. Auctore Dawſon Turner, A. M. Soc. Reg. Ant. Et. Linn. Lond. Imp. Ac. Nat. Cur. Phyſ. Goett. necnon Lit. Non. Nov. Caſt. Socio.* 8vo. 230 pp. 18s. Yermuthæ: typis J. Black, ſumptibus Auctoris. Londini: proſt. venal. apud. J. White, in vico Fleet-Street. 1804.

"*MUSCOS et muſcas quærat cui nihil aliud eſt reliquum*", was the objection urged of old againſt the ingenious inveſtigators of the minuter branches of Natural Hiſtory, and will, we fear, always continue to be the ſentiment of thoſe whoſe attention is ſolely devoted to the purſuit of wealth or power, or even the more ordinary occupations of literature itſelf. Thoſe, however, who have once taſted the mental luxury of pervading, with an eye of philoſophic preciſion, theſe *minima* of creation, will not eaſily be deterred from their purſuit by the laugh of ignorance, or the faſtidiouſneſs of pretended ſuperiority; but will, unmoved by idle reproaches, purſue the *noiſeleſs tenor of their way*, through the leſs trodden paths of human knowledge.

Among theſe patient and profound enquirers, the ſcientific author of the preſent work demands a diſtinguiſhed ſituation; and, perhaps, ſince the days of Dillenius, it will not be eaſy to adduce an example of ſuperior talents for the purpoſe, combined with a happier mode of execution.

The work is not calculated for the unlearned botaniſt, being entirely in the Latin language, and is to be conſulted only by the deeper and more ſcientific ſtudent. It contains an arrangement of the Iriſh Moſſes, founded on the modern improvements in this part of botany by Hedwig, Schreber, Smith, Swartz, &c. with moſt accurate ſpecific characters, accompanied by more particular obſervations. Many plates, executed with peculiar neatneſs, and properly coloured, are ſuperadded to the text. A well-written Preface explains the nature of the ſubject, and the mode of elucidation adopted by the author, who had before

fore diſtinguiſhed himſelf by various botanical papers in the Tranſactions of the Linnæan Society.

As a ſpecimen of the work, we ſhall ſelect one of the new genera, namely;

" PTEROGONIUM.* HEDW. St. cr. IV. p. 16. Pterigynandrum. H.

Caps. oblonga. *Periſt.* ſimplex, dentibus ſedecim, vel triginta-duobus, erectis. *Fl.* axillares.

P. *ſciuroides*, caule repente ramoſo: ramis ſimpliciuſculis incurvis; foliis ovatis ſtriatis; operculo conico. DILL. t. 41. f. 54.
Fiſſidens ſciuroides. H.
Dicranum ſciuroides. Swartz.
Hypnum ſciuroides. L.

— in arboribus.

Rami pollicares et ultra, rarò diviſi, teretes, erecti, ſiccitate, arcuato-incurvi; folia luteo-viridia, ovata, brevitèr acuminata, enervia, ſed ſtriis plurimis, nervos mentientibus, præſertìm, apices verſus, inſtructa, madore erecto-patula, ſiccitate appreſſa, et interdum ſubſecunda, perichætialia albeſcentia, longa, lanceolato-ſubulata, enervia, appreſſa; pedicelli ſub-unguiculares, perichætium vix ſuperantes; capſulæ ellipticæ, atro-rufæ, erectæ, læves; operculum breve, conicum, obtuſiuſculum; calyptra alba, lævis. —P. *julaceo*, et *trichomitrio* affine: ab hoc, calyptrâ lævi, ab illo, foliorum formâ et ſtriis, ab utroque, operculo conico dignoſcitur. —Mirum profectò hanc plantam inter *Dicrana*, quorum nulli affinis, hactenùs relictam, et a nemine *Pterogoniis*, quibus liquidò attinet, eſſe aſſociatam. Quoad periſtomium, ſi icon in Hedw. Fund. II. t. 7. f. 46. accuratè depingatur, ambigere quidem videtur, ſed in exemplari, quod nunc ſub lente obſervo, dentes ad baſin uſque dividuntur; hìnc, licet eorum numerus duplò major ſit quam in reliquis, omnino ſit *Pterogonium*, generiſque characterem in hoc mutare ſuſtinui." P. 32.

There is a good Index; and the plates are diſtinctly deſcribed in a ſubſequent table; but there is no plate repreſenting this genus. It gives us much ſatisfaction to announce ſo very elegant a ſpecimen of botanical ſcience, from reſearches made on the weſtern ſide of St. George's Channel.

" * Recte in Schraderi diario obſervavit doct. Sprengel, hoc genus, quod a floribus axillaribus nomen ducit, non PTEROGONIUM, ſed MASCHALANTHUS nominari debere."

ART.

ART. VII. [*A*] *System of Mineralogy, comprehending Oryctognosie, Geognosie, Mineralogical Chemistry, Mineralogical Geography, and Œconomical Mineralogy. By Robert Jameson, Regius Professor of Natural History, &c. Vol. I.* 8vo. 607 pp. with Plates. 14s. Constable and Co. Edinburgh; Longman and Co. London. 1804.

THE aspect which mineralogy has of late assumed, under the auspices of Werner, has, we confess, never perfectly pleased us. We have always considered that author rather in the light of a geologist, than as a mineralogist, properly so called. The fame which attended Linnæus, on account of the improvements he introduced into botany, seems to us to have misled the Freyberg professor. The merit of Linnæus, however, consists more in the accurate discrimination of the various species of plants, by means of the language he adopted, than in his systematical arrangement of them. But, as the language and the arrangement are the parts in which Linnæus differs most from his predecessors, Werner has paid his principal attention to them, and, by imitating him in those respects, has hoped to enjoy the same degree of fame as Linnæus. To the discrimination of the species, the point of the greatest consequence, Werner has been less attentive; and his system, in this respect, is far, very far, inferior to that of many of his predecessors; nor will it admit of the least comparison with those of his contemporary systematists.

It was the great object of Linnæus, to introduce such terms as should render figures, or a reference to other plants, unnecessary; and to make it possible for students to identify the plants of a country, without any other previous knowledge, than that of the signification of a certain number of well-chosen terms, of the most simple nature. That the "external characters" of Werner are not sufficient to discriminate minerals, we have (notwithstanding the positive assertions of him and his admirers) a tacit confession, by their constantly adding the chemical and other intrinsic characters. That Werner himself is conscious that his terms are not sufficiently characteristic, is shown, not only by the acknowledgment of some of his scholars, that mineralogy cannot be learned by books, but also by the corroborating circumstance of his not finishing the translation of Cronstedt's mineralogy, which he began many years ago, in the first heat of his imaginary improvement of the science; as well as by his having since chiefly confined

himself to lecturing on his own collection of minerals; from which mode of instruction, none but those who compose the circle of his auditors can be perfect masters of his system.

It is to these disciples that we owe the principal details respecting his method; but several of them have wandered, in some respects, from their master, and, however deficient in that genius which Werner undoubtedly possesses, have proposed various alterations. Schmeisser and Kirwan have already made English mineralogists acquainted, in some degree, with the method of Werner; but the chemical bent of their mind, and still more the desire of contracting the characters of the species, caused them to depart widely from the original system, and mode of delivery; so that students desirous of acquiring this knowledge, were obliged to seek it in the writings of the German mineralogists, until Brochant very lately gave to the world an account of Werner's system in the French language.

Among these German mineralogists, Emmerling stands foremost; the booksellers of that country having pitched upon him to perform the office of the priests at Delphi, to gather up, and to give a consistent body to the oracular *effata* of the Freyberg professor. No one could be better suited to the task: devoid of every idea of his own, he ran no chance of departing from the dogmas of his master; and his subservient pen contrived, by the help of supplements and other appendages, to dilate the subject to the exact quantum which his employers judged the market would bear. His work, however, is esteemed the purest representation of Werner's doctrine; but, alas, the mutability of human attachments! Karsten, who stands at the head of the chemical mineralogists of Germany, having, in his mineralogical tables, constantly referred to Emmerling's *Lehrbuch der mineralogie*, for the detail of the description of minerals, the latter, won by this flattering attention, has deserted his former master; and, in his late supplement, has new moulded the system of Werner, according to the plan of Karsten.

Brochant's *Elemens de mineralogie*, from their language being better known than the German, and from the agreeable manner in which they are written, have been eagerly received. In them, the doctrines of Werner appear to the utmost possible advantage, being related with impartiality and candour: at the same time, in an Appendix, is added an account of all the new minerals which have been lately discovered; so that this work forms the most complete treatise which has yet appeared on the Wernerian plan. That Professor Jameson did not merely translate this work, is probably to be attributed to the symptoms of *heresy* which appear in it. Brochant's principal object

object was to give his countrymen an idea of the German ſchool of mineralogy; in ſo doing he has, as became an exact hiſtorian, mentioned the ſeveral alterations which Widenman, Napioni, and others, have endeavoured to introduce into the method of Werner. Profeſſor Jameſon calls theſe alterations, "vague indefinite things, that ſhow how little the framers of them have underſtood the Wernerian method". A ſtill heavier charge againſt Brochant is, that he has dared to ſuggeſt an idea, that the mathematical inveſtigations of Haüy might be neceſſary to add clearneſs to the German "picture" of calcareous ſpar; but Profeſſor Jameſon informs us (p. 496) that "however amuſing the minute meaſurements of Haüy may be, they are of little or no uſe to the oryctognoſt, they cannot therefore find a place in this work". Brochant might well think the "picture" of calcareous ſpar wanted explanation, for Profeſſor Jameſon himſelf ſeems to allow it, as he has drawn up a new deſcription; with what ſucceſs we will not pretend to ſay, for we believe the comprehenſive mind of the Stagyrite himſelf would have ſhrunk from the taſk of endeavouring to underſtand a definition which occupies ſeven octavo pages. As calcareous ſpar is only a ſubdiviſion of the ſubdiviſion of a ſpecies, what idea can be formed of the ſpecies in the aggregate? It (limeſtone) takes up 29 pages; upwards of one half of this is occupied by the characters of the ſeveral ſubſpecies and kinds, all of which muſt be united, if ſuch a thing be poſſible, before an idea of the ſpecies can be attained. The difficulties therefore which lie in the way of a ſtudent, who ſhould make the almoſt hopeleſs attempt of acquiring a knowledge of mineralogy by the writings of the Wernerian ſchool alone, may eaſily be conceived.

In the method of Werner, there is no fixed principle, by which the ſpecies are determined. To ſpeak the language of the other parts of natural hiſtory, they are uſually formed on the habits of the minerals: a moſt fallacious guide, and long ſince relinquiſhed by the beſt informed naturaliſts. Linnæus, Cronſtedt, Wallerius, and many others, had already endeavoured to introduce more certain methods; ſtill more lately, Romé Deliſle, and afterwards Haüy, have, by their cryſtallographic labours, very much advanced this deſirable object.

Haüy, from the accurate manner in which he has diſcriminated the ſpecies, and exhibited their characteriſtic differences, as well as from the brilliancy of his theory reſpecting cryſtallization, may be conſidered as a formidable opponent of Werner's doctrine; and it is perfectly amuſing to behold the vain and futile attempts of Profeſſor Jameſon to depreciate the ſyſtem of the former. So blindly is the author devoted to the Freyberg

ſchool, that, in giving a ſlight ſketch of the hiſtory of mineralogy, his zeal for Werner not only overleaps the boundaries of truth, but even urges him to the moſt ridiculous abſurdities.

In ſpeaking of the ſyſtem of Haüy, he ſays:

"The ſpecies of ſimple minerals is determined from one character, which is ſtyled the integral mollecule. Haüy defines the mineral ſpecies to be, "une collection des corps dont les mollecules integrantes ſont ſemblables, et compoſés des mêmes elements unie en même proportion*". This integral mollecule or kernel is detected, either by mechanical diviſion, or by meaſurement combined with calculation; and when found, is aſſerted to afford an invariable eſſential character for the ſpecies. I cannot, however, ſubſcribe to this opinion; on the contrary, I venture to affirm, that it is not, in any inſtance, the type of the ſpecies, and that it only makes us acquainted with peculiarities in the ſtructure of a few cryſtallized minerals, peculiarities which may indeed be afterwards diſcovered in other ſpecifically diſtinct minerals. That it affords no eſſential characters is evident, becauſe different ſpecies, as diamond and ſpinelle have the ſame integral mollecule; and other minerals, as zeolite, that unqueſtionably belong to the ſame ſpecies, have different integral mollecules. That it makes us acquainted with peculiarities in the ſtructure of but a few cryſtallized minerals is ſhown, 1. From the impoſſibility of detecting the integral mollecule by calculation combined with meaſurement, therefore all the ſpecies aſcertained by this method are to be expunged from this ſyſtem. 2. From many ſpecies having the ſame integral mollecule; and individuals of the ſame ſpecies having different mollecules. Thus it appears that its exiſtence as a peculiarity, remains but to a few ſpecies.

"That even this peculiarity, which we find in a very few cryſtallized minerals may be diſcovered in others ſpecifically different, is proved from the caſe of diamond, ſpinelle, &c.

"It appears from this, that the integral mollecule cannot in any inſtance be conſidered as the type of the ſpecies, therefore, the oryctognoſtic ſyſtem of Haüy, which is built upon this foundation, muſt fall to the ground." P. xiii.

In a note on this paſſage, he further obſerves,

"The inſtances of the inconſiſtencies that occur in the employment of the integral mollecule are numerous, but of theſe I ſhall only mention one. Zeolite is one of the moſt natural and beſt aſcertained ſpecies in the ſyſtem, and its ſubſpecies are connected together by agreements in oryctognoſtic and geognoſtic characters. Haüy having, however, found ſmall differences in the integral mollecules of theſe ſubſpecies, has divided it into four ſpecies. Spinelle and diamond are acknowledged by Haüy to have ſimilar integral mollecules, yet he con-

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* In this ſhort quotation, every perſon converſant with the French language will immediately perceive no leſs than five miſtakes; one of the words, *molecule*, is conſtantly miſſpelt, even in Engliſh, by Profeſſor Jameſon.

ſiders them as diſtinct ſpecies, and diſtinguiſhes them from one another by hardneſs and other external characters. Thus in one inſtance we find the integral molecule aſſumed as of ſuperior characteriſtic importance to all the other external and geognoſtic characters combined; but in the other it yields even to a few of the other external characters."

The tautological repetition, in the note, of the ſame arguments which had been urged in the text, is of ſlight importance, compared with the miſrepreſentations and abſurdities of the arguments themſelves. Haüy, far from diſtinguiſhing ſpinelle from diamond, by its hardneſs and other external characters, employs for that purpoſe their chemical analyſis, agreeably to his definition of a mineral ſpecies; for he conſiders the one as a combination of earths and a metallic oxide, the other as pure carbone.

Reſpecting zeolite, little need be ſaid, becauſe Werner himſelf diſtinguiſhes that mineral into ſubdiviſions nearly ſimilar. The only queſtion is, whether theſe ſubdiviſions ſhould be regarded as ſpecies, in the manner of Haüy, or as ſubſpecies, in the manner of Werner? This queſtion is rendered of little conſequence, by the very lax idea which Werner entertains of a ſpecies. Profeſſor Jameſon indeed very ſeriouſly informs us, in p. xxvi. that, "accurately conſidered, there exiſts only one mineral ſpecies, or individual, which is the globe"! Yet only a few pages before (namely, p. xiii.) he had ſharply reproved Haüy, merely for ſuſpecting that uncryſtallized ſtones were probably not real ſpecies. This inconſiſtency is not the only one into which the author is betrayed by the exceſs of his zeal for Werner, or his prejudice againſt Haüy. In the above quotation, we have ample proof of this aſſertion. Firſt, he tells us, that the integral molecule is diſcovered by meaſurement combined with calculation; yet, before he finiſhes the paragraph, he informs us, in one ſingle ſentence, that it cannot be detected in that manner; and again, that ſuch ſpecies as are ſo aſcertained (for it now ſeems ſome may be aſcertained) muſt be expunged. Strange inconſiſtency! Yet not equal to what is afterwards ſaid; for, in the ſequel, we find, that although an integral molecule of the ſame kind may be found in ſeveral minerals ſpecifically different, yet ſuch molecule is not common to ſeveral ſpecies of minerals.

The confuſion in the preceding quotation may be aſcribed, in part, to the motives we have aſſigned; but in other caſes alſo, the ſame want of accurate reaſoning prevails. In what ſchool the author has ſtudied logic, we do not know, but he certainly reflects no credit on his maſters; for his ideas of identity and difference are the moſt inaccurate we remember

to

to have ſeen; and the following almoſt leads us to ſuſpect, that although he is a Profeſſor in a Scotch Univerſity, he muſt ſurely have been born in a ſiſter kingdom. Speaking of felſpar, he ſays,

"Werner ſuſpects that moonſtone may be conſidered as adularia, becauſe it differs from it by its milk white colour, which is fleſh red when held between the eye and the light, and its ſilvery luſtre." P. 289.

That two things ought to be looked upon as identical, becauſe they are different, is truly ſurpriſing. His obſervation reſpecting quartz is equally wonderful; in ſpeaking of its uſe, he ſays,

"It is employed in place of ſand in the manufactory of glaſs." P. 156.

Now it happens that quartz, when in roundiſh grains, is the very ſubſtance which is uſually called ſand; and how any ſubſtance is to be employed inſtead of itſelf, is certainly a circumſtance which Profeſſor Jameſon ſhould have explained. Did we not know, by his former works, that he is a practical geologiſt, we ſhould conclude from this, and many other concurrent circumſtances, that he was writing about things of which he had not the leaſt knowledge, and was miſled by the apparent difference of the words.

The whole work, of which the preſent volume appears only to be a ſmall portion, is to conſiſt of five parts; namely, Oryctognoſie, Geognoſie, Mineralogical Chemiſtry, Mineralogical Geography, and Œconomical Mineralogy. We do not ſee that any advantage is gained by the introduction of the two new and barbarous words, oryctognoſie and geognoſie, whoſe termination, we may obſerve, is not agreeable to the analogies of our language. For our own parts, we ſhall ever ſtrenuouſly oppoſe the uſe of theſe words, as they expreſs no other ideas than have long been attached to the words mineralogy and geology. The probable extent of the whole work is not mentioned; this firſt volume contains only one half of the "ſyſtem of oryctognoſie, according to the method of the illuſtrious Werner of Freyberg"; into which Profeſſor Jameſon plunges at once, without any previous explanation of the terms he employs, and defers their explanation to a future volume. He acknowledges (p. xvii.) that ſome of them "may be difficultly underſtood": if they appear difficult to the author, what muſt they be to a ſtranger? No doubt, in many caſes, unintelligible. Authors have in general been ambitious of being underſtood; Profeſſor Jameſon, on the contrary, ſeems, by this procedure, more anxious to excite wonder, though perfectly unmixed

unmixed with admiration. Whether he means ſtrictly to abide by this diviſion of the ſubject, is uncertain, for, in this "ſyſtem of oryctognoſie" he anticipates, as we ſhall preſently ſee, much of that matter which belongs to his ſubſequent diviſions.

Although this part of the work is called a ſyſtem, it is very different from what is uſually known by that name. It is nominally divided into claſſes, genera, ſpecies, ſubſpecies, and kinds; becauſe, as we are informed (p. xxv.) "the Linnæan diviſion of claſs, order, genus, and ſpecies (variety is omitted by the author) has been found inſufficient for "the arrangement of minerals". The number of the ſubdiviſions being the ſame in both caſes, we do not ſee the propriety of the obſervation. In the ſyſtems of naturaliſts, the ſuperior diviſions have characters aſſigned to them, predicable of all the ſpecies they contain; but this is by no means the caſe here; the ſuperior diviſions are merely named, and have no characters aſſigned them. To this difficulty is added another, that the name of the ſuperior diviſion does not always correſpond with the nature of the things ranged under it. Thus, diamond is enumerated among "earthy foſſils", although it does not contain any earth, but is a pure combuſtible body. Opal is arranged under the "clay genus", although it contains no argill, but is compoſed almoſt entirely of ſilica and water. Sapphire is conſidered as a ſpecies of the "flint genus", while, according to Klaproth, it does not contain any ſilica. Profeſſor Jameſon acknowledges theſe aberrations, and deſires us to reſt ſatisfied with "the external aſpect of the genus"; but what this external aſpect is, he has not informed us. The characters given (if we except ſome ſlight idea of the external aſpect of the claſſes) refer only to the ultimate diviſions, whether ſpecies, ſubſpecies, or kinds. Hence that *filum Ariadneum*, which Linnæus conſiders as the *ſine qua non* of a ſyſtem, is totally wanting: and the enquirer who is deſirous of aſcertaining the name of an unknown mineral, inſtead of being enabled to trace it through the ſeveral ſuperior diviſions (by having his attention conſtantly directed to a few eſſential characters, till he arrives at the ultimate diviſion to which it belongs) is obliged to compare it ſucceſſively with the "pictures" of all the ſeveral ultimate diviſions, which are upwards of three hundred in number. To increaſe the difficulty, the characters (as they are very improperly called) of the ultimate diviſions, are not deduced from the eſſential marks common to all the individuals, but are made up of all the variations of it which Werner has been able to collect. On this head, Profeſſor Jameſon ſays,

"We

" We cannot too often bring to our recollection, that every mineral ſpecies is to be determined from the aggregate of all the characters, combined with the geognoſtic relations; a mode of inveſtigation, which independent of the certainty it gives to our determination of the ſpecies, prepares us for the higher ſtudy of geognoſie." P. xiv.

It is obvious, that the *certainty* here mentioned can never be attained, unleſs a perſon happens to poſſeſs a " ſuite" of ſpecimens, of which the collective characters may preſent the ſame " picture" as is given by Werner's collection. If they are leſs extenſive, which, from the acknowledged excellence of his cabinet, is moſt likely to happen, ſome characters will be deficient, and ſeveral of his ſpecies may be confounded together: if, on the other hand, the collection is more complete, additional variations will moſt probably occur, which may incline the poſſeſſor to conſider the ſpecies as more in number than Werner has made them. Such indeed is the *uncertainty* of Werner's " ſyſtem of oryctognoſie", that every unprejudiced mind muſt conſider it as a baſeleſs fabric, which, if it were not artificially propped up by ſpecific gravities and chemical characters, would fall neglected and deſpiſed.

To enable our readers to form ſome judgment of the truth of our criticiſm, we ſhall now give a liberal extract, for which we chooſe one of the beſt known foſſils.

" CALC GENUS, SEVENTEENTH SPECIES.

" Fluor.—Fluſs, *Werner.*

" This ſpecies is by Werner divided into two ſubſpecies, 1. Compact fluor. 2. Fluor ſpar.

" *Firſt Subſpecies.*

" Compact fluor.—Dichter fluſs, Werner.—Fluor Solidus, *Wall.* t. 1. p. 542?—Dichter flus, *Wid.* ſ. 542.—Compact fluor, *Kirw.* vol. i. p. 127.—Dichter fluſs, *Eſtner*, b. 2. ſ. 1067. *Id. Emm.* b. 1. ſ. 516.—Fluorite compatta, *Nap.* p. 374.—Le fluor compacte, *Broch.* t. 1. p. 594.

" *External characters.* Its colours are greyiſh white, and greeniſh grey, ſometimes alſo inclining a little to blue, and of various degrees of intenſity.

" Sometimes marked with yellowiſh and reddiſh brown ſpots.

" Occurs maſſi. (probably maſſive)

" Externally dull or feeble glimmering.

" Internally glimmering and vitreous.

" Fracture even, which in ſome varieties approaches to imperfect and flat conchoidal, in others to ſplintery.

" Fragments indeterminately angular, and more or leſs ſharp-edged.

" Tranſlucent.

" Semihard in a high degree.

" Brittle.

" Eaſily frangible.

" Not

" Not particularly heavy, approaching to heavy.

" *Geognoſtic and geographic ſituation.* It is found in veins accompanied with fluor ſpar, at Stollberg in the Harz; but it is very rare.

" *Second ſubſpecies.*

" Fluor ſpar.—Fluſs ſpath, Werner.—Fluor ſpathoſus. Fluor granularis et fluor criſtalliſatus, *Wall*, t. 1. p. 180, 182, et 183.—Spath fuſible ou vitreux, *R. d. L.* t. 2. p. 1.—Chaux fluorée, *D. B.* t. 1. p. 355.—Flus ſpath, *Wid.* ſ. 558.—Foliated or ſparry fluor, *Kirw.* vol. i. p. 127.—Fluſs ſpath, *Eſtner*, b. 2. ſ. 1070. *Id. Emm.* b. i. ſ. 519.—Fluorite lamellare, *Nap.* p. 375.—Fluor *Lam.* t. i. p. 78. Chaux fluatée criſtalliſée, *Haüy*, t. 2. p. 247.—Le ſpath-fluor, *Broch.* t. i. p. 595.

" *External characters.* It preſents a great variety of colours, as blue, green, yellow, white; alſo red and black, and ſeldom brown. From roſe red it paſſes into reddiſh and greyiſh white, from this into ſmoke grey and pearl grey, which latter variety paſſes into violet blue; of various degrees of intenſity, and azure blue; from this into ſmalt, Berlin, and ſky blue; and further into verdegris, ſeladon, mountain, leek, emerald, graſs, olive, and piſtacio green, and into a colour which is intermediate between graſs and emerald green and greeniſh white, which paſſes into apple green. It occurs alſo wax and honey yellow, and dark yellowiſh brown. The violet blue ſometimes inclines to bluiſh black.

" Often ſeveral colours together; and they are arranged in ſpotted, dotted, and ſtriped colour delineations.

" Maſſive, diſſeminated, and often alſo cryſtallized. Its moſt common figure is the cube, and to it all its other cryſtalline forms can be traced. The following are the principal varieties of cryſtallization:

" 1. Cube with truncated edges; when theſe truncated planes increaſe ſo much as to cauſe the faces of the cube to diſappear, the garnet dodecaedron is formed.

" 2. Cube with truncated angles; when theſe planes increaſe ſo as to cauſe the faces of the cube to diſappear, an octaedron is formed.

" 3. Cube with bevilled edges; when the bevilling planes enlarge ſo much as to cauſe the original faces of the cube to diſappear, a teſſular cryſtal, with 24 triangular planes, is formed, or it may be conſidered as a cube having each plane divided into four.

" 4. Cube having its angles acuminated by three planes, which are ſet on the lateral planes.

" 5. Cube having its angles acuminated by ſix planes, which are ſet on the lateral planes.

" 6. Imperfect rhomb, with cylindrical convex lateral planes.

" The cryſtals are placed on one another, or ſide by ſide, and are from very large to very ſmall.

" Surface ſmooth, ſometimes *druſy*; in the firſt, the luſtre is ſplendent; in the ſecond, glimmering; the ſurface of the octaedron is rough.

" Internally its luſtre is ſplendent, and in ſome varieties paſſes to ſhining, and is vitreous, which inclines a little to pearly.

" Fracture

" Fracture more or leſs perfectly foliated; and preſents a fourfold equiangular cleavage, in the direction of the planes of an octaedron, or in that of a tetraedron.

" Fragments tetrahedral, and ſometimes octahedral.

" More or leſs tranſlucent, but the cryſtals are ſemitranſparent and tranſparent.

" Occurs in large, coarſe, and ſmall grained diſtinct concretions; alſo in priſmatic diſtinct concretions, which are interſected by curved and thin lamellar diſtinct concretions.

" Semi-hard, but in a higher degree than calc ſpar.

" Eaſily frangible.

" Brittle.

" Not particularly heavy.

" Specific gravity.—From 3,100 to 3,200.

" *Chemical characters.* Before the blow-pipe it melts without addition into greyiſh white enamel; when laid on ignited coal, it exhibits a phoſphoric light; and when two fragments are rubbed againſt each other in the dark they become luminous.

" *Conſtituent parts.*

Lime	57
Fluoric acid	16
Water	27

according to *Scheele.*

" *Geognoſtic ſituation.* Occurs principally in veins, but alſo in beds in the older primitive mountains. The venigenous is of different ages, as has been aſcertained by Werner; thus the oldeſt occurs along with tin, examples of which there are at Zinnwald, in Bohemia; another is that which is accompanied with lead glance, and of which there are fine examples at the Halſbrucke, near Freyberg, and in Derbyſhire; and a third and very diſtinct formation is that which is found along with copper pyrites in the Harz.

" *Geographic ſituation.* It is found in Saxony; Harz; France; England, in Derbyſhire, Cornwall, and Cumberland; in Scotland it is extremely rare, the only localities I am acquainted with are Aberdeenſhire and the Shetland iſlands; alſo, according to Brochant, beautiful roſe coloured octaedral fluor is found at Chamouni in Savoy. In Hungary, the Bannat, and Tranſylvania, it is rare.

" *Uſe.* It is much employed as a flux of certain ores of copper, ſilver, and iron. When its colours are good, and the maſs of conſiderable magnitude, it is cut into ornaments of various ſizes, which are often highly valued. The acid which it contains has been alſo employed in the way of experiment for etching on glaſs.

" *Obſervations.* Although this very intereſting foſſil has been mentioned as a product of many different countries, we know but little either of the formations which it conſtitutes, or of which it forms but a part; and, excepting the geognoſtic ſituations which have been determined by Werner, and a few of his ſcholars, we meet with little or nothing in mineralogical writers but a mere liſt of localities. This is much to be regretted, particularly when we conſider, that an acquaintance with the geognoſtic ſituation and formation of individual foſſils not only aſſiſts us very much in aſcertaining their true nature, but is highly

highly intereſting in regard to the natural hiſtory of the globe. We muſt not, therefore, reſt ſatisfied with the mere deſcription, local ſituation, and the uſual vague geognoſtic characters of a foſſil; but muſt endeavour to aſcertain, not only the rock formation in which it occurs, but alſo its repoſitory (that is, whether it occurs in ſtrata, beds, rock maſſes, veins, or kidneys), the age of this repoſitory in regard of all others, and its general and peculiar characters." P. 555.

This extract is by no means an unfavourable one; yet, notwithſtanding its verboſity, it ſhows the inſufficiency of the external characters. When the colours of a mineral are ſo variable, what reliance can be placed on them? The ſame may be ſaid of the forms in which it is found. Indeed, were it not for the ſpecific gravity, the cleavage and hardneſs (both falſely enumerated as external characters), and the chemical characters, all of which are intrinſic, and require experimental inveſtigation, who would be able to recogniſe this mineral?

Let us now conſider the ſeveral parts of the ſyſtem, in the order in which we find them placed, in the deſcription of the ſpecies; and, firſt, the names of the minerals, a tabular view of which is given at the head of the ſyſtem. It is impoſſible to caſt the moſt careleſs eye over this table, without being ſtruck with the ſhocking barbariſms it contains. So completely German is the general nature of theſe names, and ſo glaring is the neglect paid to the exiſting ſtate of our language, or even thoſe general rules which equally affect every language, that we could ſcarcely perſuade ourſelves that we were peruſing the work of one of our countrymen. It appears rather to be that of an uneducated German, juſt landed on our ſhores, and preſuming, with all the vanity of ignorance, to inſtruct us, without any previous knowledge of the ſtate of mineralogy in this country. The far greater part are literal, but very inelegant, tranſlations of Werner's names, as iron flint, hornſtone, flint ſlate [ſiliceous ſchiſtus], azure ſtone [lapis lazuli], wood opal, clay ſtone, drawing ſlate [black chalk], whet ſlate [hone], clay ſlate [argillaceous ſchiſtus], clink ſtone, rock ſoap, axeſtone, rock cork [ſuber montanum], rock wood [lignum montanum], rock milk [lac lunæ], roe ſtone [Ketton ſtone], pea ſtone [oolithus], ſlate ſpar, rhomb ſpar, ſtink ſtone [lapis ſuillus], aſparagus ſtone, cube ſpar, ſtone ſalt [rock ſalt], hair ſalt [capillary white vitriol], rock butter, foſſil oil [petroleum], quickſilver horn ore, quickſilver liver ore [hepatic ore of mercury], arſenic ſilver, horn ore, ſilver black, copper black, tile ore, copper azure, copper green, iron ſhot copper green, copper mica, copper emerald, liver pyrites [hepatic pyrites], hair pyrites [capillary pyrites], red iron froth, brown iron froth, clay iron ſtone [argillaceous

iron

iron ore], iron kidney [kidney iron ore], pea ore, blue iron earth [native Pruſſian blue], lead earth, grey antimony, red antimony, white antimony, antimony ochre, cobalt cruſt, cobalt bloom, pitch ore, uran mica, uran ochre, molybdane [molybdenum], ſcheele [tungſten], menac [titanium], uran [uranium], ſylvan [tellurium]; ſo are alſo natural ſoda, natural nitre, and many others of the ſame conſtruction, inſtead of native ſoda, &c. Many of theſe have been ſo long known by other names, (ſome of which we have added in brackets) that we can only impute the introduction of the new names to ignorance of the Engliſh mineralogical language, eſpecially as many of the former names have the ſame meaning, and therefore cannot be eſteemed improper. Awkward, however, as theſe names appear to us, they are not ſo reprehenſible as thoſe in which a heterogeneous mixture of Engliſh and German primitives have been employed, as polier ſlate, ſchillerſtone, calc (in the original, kalk) ſpar, ſchaum earth, ſchaalſtone, ſpargel ſtone, gyps earth, glance (in German, glanz), coal, *goldiſh* (in German, giltiges) native ſilver, copper glance, fahl ore, oliven ore, iron glance, iron glimmer, lead glance [galena], biſmuth glance, cobalt glance. A few German names are left nearly in their original ſtate, as leuzite [leucite], meerſchaum, calc [kalk], ſinter, calc tuf, gyps, and wacce [wakke]; in altering which laſt, however, Prof. Jameſon has forgot the very firſt rule of orthography which is impreſſed on the mind of a child, namely, that c before e is always ſoft. Silver glance and copper glance are very injudiciouſly altered from Werner, who uſes glaſerz, ſynonymous to our vitreous ore of ſilver, and kupfer glas, our vitreous ore of copper. The weiſerz of Werner is metamorphoſed into *ſilveriſh* arſenical pyrites. Another new adjective of Prof. Jameſon's creation, is ſtill more at variance with every analogy of our language, namely, *featheroſe* grey antimony, the feder erz of the Germans, or plumoſe antimony. In one or two caſes, even the ſpelling of common Engliſh names is altered, to bring them nearer to the German orthography; thus cinnabar is ſpelled cinnober, from the German, zinnober.

The ſecond head in the hiſtory of each ſpecies is the ſynonyms, in which the names moſt wanted are very frequently omitted, while we have plenty of the *crambe bis cocta* of Widenman, Eſtner, Emmerling, Brochant, and other expounders of Werner's doctrines. The author attempts to excuſe himſelf for his neglect, by obſerving that the ſynonyms of the other authors are difficultly aſcertained. Allowing this to be the caſe (which, however, after the great labour of Wallerius may well be doubted) ſtill, even this difficulty ſhould have ſti-

mulated

mulated him, as a Profeſſor, to clear the road for his followers. It is incumbent on every one who undertakes to write a ſyſtematical treatiſe, to give not only the minute variations among the writers of their own ſect, but alſo to be ſtill more particular in relating the moſt ſtriking differences, between their own terms and thoſe which are founded on different, nay perhaps contrary, doctrines. Some of the ſynonyms are evidently wrong: thus, the precious garnet of Karſten is given as a ſynonym of pyrope, although, in the very preceding ſentence, the author informed us, that " Karſten conſiders the precious garnet as a diſtinct ſpecies, and names it almadine (almandine), but places the common garnet and pyrope together." P. 72.

The external characters of each ſpecies ſucceed. As theſe form the diſtinguiſhing features of the German ſchool of mineralogy, and as all the other parts of this volume are ſubordinate to them, we muſt, of courſe, ſuppoſe that the author has beſtowed peculiar labour on them. Their extenſive length is evident from what we have already ſaid; and indeed Werner, having raſhly aſſerted that minerals might be diſtinguiſhed by certain external marks only, has been obliged, although in vain, to heap character upon character, until the " external character" is become ſynonymous with the aggregate deſcription of all the varieties of a mineral. In this part, we have more groſs and more flagrant corruptions of our native tongue, than we believe any author has yet dared to produce, as Engliſh, before the tribunal of the public. To notice them all, or even any conſiderable part of them, would be to fill our pages with uſeleſs lumber, as we hope never again to peruſe the like. We are here told of " colour delineations, zoned, ſtriped, flamed", (p. 169); of minerals being " duplicating refracting", or " duplicating tranſlucent"; of " ſummits of cryſtals, which are deeply and flatly acuminated by four planes, which are conformably-wiſe ſet on the alternate edges" (p. 58). In like manner, we have ſometimes the word unconformably-wiſe. Cryſtals are frequently ſaid to be " all around cryſtallized"; at other times, " to be manipularly aggregated" (p. 205), " ſcopiformly aggregated" (p. 127), " ſcalar-wiſe aggregated" (p. 280), or " bud-ſhaped aggregated" (p. 156). Cellular quartz is ſaid (p. 153) to " preſent the following varieties, hexagonal, polygonal, and parallelly, double, and ſpongiform circularly cellular. The polygonal cellular is either large or ſmall cellular. Of the cellular, the polygonal and parallelly circularly cellular are the rareſt". The luſtre of the diamond " internally is always ſplendent, even often ſpecularly ſplendent, and adamantine" (p. 24); its

ſurface

ſurface alſo "approaches to druſſy", (p. 24.) In felſpar (p. 279) he ſays, "of red the following varieties occur, fleſh, blood, and ſometimes verges on brick red". Reſpecting the fracture of minerals, the Profeſſor uſes a language equally diſguſting; as, in p. 243, "fracture completely a little flat, conchoidal"; again, in p. 281, "ſometimes the foliated is a little curved foliated, and is ſeldom floriformly foliated, which paſſes into a kind of diverging broad radiated". In p. 287, "principal fracture is perfectly ſpecularly foliated with a twofold rectangularly interſecting cleavage". The fracture of mica, in p. 342, is ſaid to be "perfectly foliated, ſingle cleavage, commonly undulatingly curved foliated, ſometimes plane foliated, alſo floriformly and diverging radiated, and the rays plumoſe ſtreaked". In p. 358, hornblende with a radiated fracture is ſaid to be "generally promiſcuouſly and ſcopiformly diverging"; and, in p. 500, we find the term "ſtellularly diverging fibrous fracture". The German word *unabgeſondert* is, by Prof. Jameſon, literally tranſlated "unſeparated"; its oppoſite character, namely, being found in ſeparate pieces, gives him occaſion to introduce many equally curious expreſſions, ſuch as "fortification-wiſe bent lamellar diſtinct concretions" (p. 138), &c. Brittleneſs and frangibility appear to common minds, who are unverſed in the ſubleties of the Wernerian oryctognoſie, as only different terms for the ſame quality; but, according to Prof. Jameſon, this is by no means the caſe; for, in p. 270, pearlſtone is ſaid to be "not very brittle" but "uncommonly eaſily frangible"; as is alſo priſmatic heavy ſpar (p. 595); on the other hand, baſalt (p. 370) is deſcribed as "brittle", and "very difficultly frangible". The author alſo uſes the Germaniſm "mild", as oppoſed in ſome meaſure to brittle.

The chemical characters of minerals are very imperfectly related; they are confined chiefly to the action of the blowpipe, and frequently appear only by a reference to ſome other ſpecies; thus, in p. 434, talc is diſtinguiſhed from chlorite by the infuſibility of the former; yet in chlorite, not a word is ſaid of its fuſibility.

The conſtituent parts are equally ſlightly noticed; and the blundering manner in which many of them are printed, without any attention to keep the decimal points under one another, is very ſtriking. We wiſh the author, and alſo the printer, would look at pp. 354 and 406, and would endeavour to add up the ſums in thoſe places. In p. 371, ſpeaking of Klaproth's analyſis of baſaltes, although Prof. Jameſon has omitted 2.25 parts of magneſia, he actually makes the ſum of the ingredients 99.72, inſtead of 97.72. Conſidering the blind

attachment

attachment of the author to the Germans, it is not to be wondered at (however we may regret the circumſtance) that no attempt has been made to diſtinguiſh what ſubſtances are eſſential to the compoſition of a mineral, and what others are mere foreign ingredients.

The phyſical characters are ſeldom mentioned; the phoſphoreſcence of rock-cryſtal, and "its oryctognoſtic affinity to the diamond", cauſes the author, however, to ſuſpect that it is an inflammable body!

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iron ore], iron kidney [kidney iron ore], pea ore, blue iron earth [native Pruſſian blue], lead earth, grey antimony, red antimony, white antimony, antimony ochre, cobalt cruſt, cobalt bloom, pitch ore, uran mica, uran ochre, molybdane [molybdenum], ſcheele [tungſten], menac [titanium], uran [uranium], ſylvan [tellurium]; ſo are alſo natural ſoda, natural nitre, and many others of the ſame conſtruction, inſtead of native ſoda, &c. Many of theſe have been ſo long known by other names, (ſome of which we have added in brackets) that we can only impute the introduction of the new names to ignorance of the Engliſh mineralogical language, eſpecially as many of the former names have the ſame meaning, and therefore cannot be eſteemed improper. Awkward, however, as theſe names appear to us, they are not ſo reprehenſible as thoſe in which a heterogeneous mixture of Engliſh and German primitives have been employed, as polier ſlate, ſchillerſtone, calc (in the original, kalk) ſpar, ſchaum earth, ſchaalſtone, ſpargel ſtone, gyps earth, glance (in German, glanz), coal, *goldiſh* (in German, giltiges) native ſilver, copper glance, fahl ore, oliven ore, iron glance, iron glimmer, lead glance [galena], biſmuth glance, cobalt glance. A few German names are left nearly in their original ſtate, as leuzite [leucite], meerſchaum, calc [kalk], ſinter, calc tuf, gyps, and wacce [wakke]; in altering which laſt, however, Prof. Jameſon has forgot the very firſt rule of orthography which is impreſſed on the mind of a child, namely, that c before e is always ſoft. Silver glance and copper glance are very injudiciouſly altered from Werner, who uſes glaſerz, ſynonymous to our vitreous ore of ſilver, and kupfer glas, our vitreous ore of copper. The weiſerz of Werner is metamorphoſed into *ſilveriſh* arſenical pyrites. Another new adjective of Prof. Jameſon's creation, is ſtill more at variance with every analogy of our language, namely, *featheroſe* grey antimony, the feder erz of the Germans, or plumoſe antimony. In one or two caſes, even the ſpelling of common Engliſh names is altered, to bring them nearer to the German orthography; thus cinnabar is ſpelled cinnober, from the German, zinnober.

The ſecond head in the hiſtory of each ſpecies is the ſynonyms, in which the names moſt wanted are very frequently omitted, while we have plenty of the *crambe bis cocta* of Widenman, Eſtner, Emmerling, Brochant, and other expounders of Werner's doctrines. The author attempts to excuſe himſelf for his neglect, by obſerving that the ſynonyms of the other authors are difficultly aſcertained. Allowing this to be the caſe (which, however, after the great labour of Wallerius may well be doubted) ſtill, even this difficulty ſhould have ſtimulated

mulated him, as a Profeſſor, to clear the road for his followers. It is incumbent on every one who undertakes to write a ſyſtematical treatiſe, to give not only the minute variations among the writers of their own ſect, but alſo to be ſtill more particular in relating the moſt ſtriking differences, between their own terms and thoſe which are founded on different, nay perhaps contrary, doctrines. Some of the ſynonyms are evidently wrong: thus, the precious garnet of Karſten is given as a ſynonym of pyrope, although, in the very preceding ſentence, the author informed us, that " Karſten conſiders the precious garnet as a diſtinct ſpecies, and names it almadine (almandine), but places the common garnet and pyrope together." P. 72.

The external characters of each ſpecies ſucceed. As theſe form the diſtinguiſhing features of the German ſchool of mineralogy, and as all the other parts of this volume are ſubordinate to them, we muſt, of courſe, ſuppoſe that the author has beſtowed peculiar labour on them. Their extenſive length is evident from what we have already ſaid; and indeed Werner, having raſhly aſſerted that minerals might be diſtinguiſhed by certain external marks only, has been obliged, although in vain, to heap character upon character, until the " external character" is become ſynonymous with the aggregate deſcription of all the varieties of a mineral. In this part, we have more groſs and more flagrant corruptions of our native tongue, than we believe any author has yet dared to produce, as Engliſh, before the tribunal of the public. To notice them all, or even any conſiderable part of them, would be to fill our pages with uſeleſs lumber, as we hope never again to peruſe the like. We are here told of " colour delineations, zoned, ſtriped, flamed", (p. 169); of minerals being " duplicating refracting", or " duplicating tranſlucent"; of " ſummits of cryſtals, which are deeply and flatly acuminated by four planes, which are conformably-wiſe ſet on the alternate edges" (p. 58). In like manner, we have ſometimes the word unconformably-wiſe. Cryſtals are frequently ſaid to be " all around cryſtallized"; at other times, " to be manipularly aggregated" (p. 205), " ſcopiformly aggregated" (p. 127), " ſcalar-wiſe aggregated" (p. 280), or " bud-ſhaped aggregated" (p. 156). Cellular quartz is ſaid (p. 153) to " preſent the following varieties, hexagonal, polygonal, and parallelly, double, and ſpongiform circularly cellular. The polygonal cellular is either large or ſmall cellular. Of the cellular, the polygonal and parallelly circularly cellular are the rareſt". The luſtre of the diamond " internally is always ſplendent, even often ſpecularly ſplendent, and adamantine" (p. 24); its

ſurface

ſurface alſo "approaches to druſſy", (p. 24.) In felſpar (p. 279) he ſays, "of red the following varieties occur, fleſh, blood, and ſometimes verges on brick red". Reſpecting the fracture of minerals, the Profeſſor uſes a language equally diſguſting; as, in p. 243, "fracture completely a little flat, conchoidal"; again, in p. 281, "ſometimes the foliated is a little curved foliated, and is ſeldom floriformly foliated, which paſſes into a kind of diverging broad radiated". In p. 287, "principal fracture is perfectly ſpecularly foliated with a twofold rectangularly interſecting cleavage". The fracture of mica, in p. 342, is ſaid to be "perfectly foliated, ſingle cleavage, commonly undulatingly curved foliated, ſometimes plane foliated, alſo floriformly and diverging radiated, and the rays plumoſe ſtreaked". In p. 358, hornblende with a radiated fracture is ſaid to be "generally promiſcuouſly and ſcopiformly diverging"; and, in p. 500, we find the term "ſtellularly diverging fibrous fracture". The German word *unabgeſondert* is, by Prof. Jameſon, literally tranſlated "unſeparated"; its oppoſite character, namely, being found in ſeparate pieces, gives him occaſion to introduce many equally curious expreſſions, ſuch as "fortification-wiſe bent lamellar diſtinct concretions" (p. 138), &c. Brittleneſs and frangibility appear to common minds, who are unverſed in the ſubleties of the Wernerian oryctognoſie, as only different terms for the ſame quality; but, according to Prof. Jameſon, this is by no means the caſe; for, in p. 270, pearlſtone is ſaid to be "not very brittle" but "uncommonly eaſily frangible"; as is alſo priſmatic heavy ſpar (p. 595); on the other hand, baſalt (p. 370) is deſcribed as "brittle", and "very difficultly frangible". The author alſo uſes the Germaniſm "mild", as oppoſed in ſome meaſure to brittle.

The chemical characters of minerals are very imperfectly related; they are confined chiefly to the action of the blowpipe, and frequently appear only by a reference to ſome other ſpecies; thus, in p. 434, talc is diſtinguiſhed from chlorite by the infuſibility of the former; yet in chlorite, not a word is ſaid of its fuſibility.

The conſtituent parts are equally ſlightly noticed; and the blundering manner in which many of them are printed, without any attention to keep the decimal points under one another, is very ſtriking. We wiſh the author, and alſo the printer, would look at pp. 354 and 406, and would endeavour to add up the ſums in thoſe places. In p. 371, ſpeaking of Klaproth's analyſis of baſaltes, although Prof. Jameſon has omitted 2.25 parts of magneſia, he actually makes the ſum of the ingredients 99.72, inſtead of 97.72. Conſidering the blind

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byſhire; but to what formation the gyps of that country belongs, we know not, as no *well-educated geognoſt* has ever made any communications regarding it."

So little is ſaid of the uſe of minerals, that we need not take notice of that part. Eleven plates are annexed to this volume, repreſenting the cryſtals of ſome of the minerals mentioned, the "colour ſuite" of the diamond and the ſaphire, and the "natural alliances" of ſilver ores.

We have thus noticed what our readers will probably think a pretty large collection of faults committed by the preſent author; we cannot, however, conclude without obſerving, that his errors of omiſſion are ſcarcely leſs numerous. Pharmacolite, madreporite, euclaſe, gadolinite, meionite, dipyre, diaſpore, ſahlite, pinite, ſcapolithe, and a number of other minerals, mentioned both by Haüy and Brochant, are totally omitted by Prof. Jameſon. This, no doubt, proceeds from his objection to contaminate his pages with any thing that is not ſtrictly Wernerian. Another omiſſion, which occaſions conſiderable trouble, is the want of an Index, an appendage which, when volumes are publiſhed ſeparately, ought always to be affixed to each of them. The manner in which the ſpecies are numbered, increaſes the difficulty; for, as they are numbered in a continued ſeries in the "tabular view of the ſyſtem", while, on the contrary, a freſh ſeries commences with each genus, in the ſyſtem itſelf, the tabular view is of little or no uſe as a table of contents. The errors of the preſs are very numerous, although no errata are noticed. In p. 265, a whole line, in a different type, and having no poſſible connection, is inſerted; again, in p. 69, common garnet is ſaid to poſſeſs "all the figures of the precious garnet, with the exception of the cryſtal, No. 4." In precious garnet, however, we have only No. 1 and 2. Several errors are committed in the Introduction, in reſpect to the titles of the books there mentioned, and the aſſigning of them to their proper authors. Some of theſe errors appear to be the fault of the printer, but there are others which are certainly to be aſcribed to the author himhimſelf.

Whether our animadverſions, and thoſe which no doubt he will receive from our critical brethren, will induce Prof. Jameſon to publiſh his future volumes in a language which can have any pretenſions to be called Engliſh, we know not. If that ſhould be the caſe, thoſe volumes will aſſimilate very ill with the preſent; if, on the contrary, he cannot be induced to amend his language, he will, we think, conſult his intereſt and reputation by proceeding no further in the work.

ART.

ART. VIII. *Surgical Operations, containing a Classification of Tumours, with Cases to illustrate the History of each Species;—an Account of Diseases which strikingly resemble the Venereal Disease;—and various Cases illustrative of different Surgical Subjects. By John Abernethy, F. R. S.* 8vo. 263 pp. 6s. Longman and Co. 1804.

SOME years ago, Mr. Abernethy commenced the plan of publishing miscellaneous Surgical Essays*. The present volume is of the same kind, and contains a variety of interesting subjects. The first is intitled,

An Attempt to form a Classification of Tumours, according to their anatomical Structure.

The author does not conceive that he has invented an unobjectionable classification; but with the modesty of real merit, proposes the present merely as an attempt towards a scientific arrangement, which will require the talents of many to bring it to perfection.

It must be allowed, that the difficulties of this undertaking are great; and we agree in thinking, that they are not yet overcome. We even think, that the author improperly limits the meaning of the word tumour. He says,

"I shall restrict the surgical signification of this word, to such swellings as arise from some new production, which made no part of the original composition of the body; and by this means I shall exclude all simple enlargements of bones, joints, glands, &c."

An author may undoubtedly restrict himself to treat of as few kinds of tumours as he pleases; but he cannot easily limit, in the minds of others, the natural signification of a very common word. Aneurisms, ganglions, nodes, and a variety of other swellings, will probably continue to be called tumours, although Mr. Abernethy is inclined to exclude them from that appellation. Linnæus defines exostosis, "*tumor* durus ex osse prominente enatus": and Cullen's definition of ecchymoma is, "tumor diffusus, parum eminens, livescens". The accuracy of Cullen may be supported by the authority of a very ancient Greek writer, not indeed usually quoted by surgeons, though celebrated for anatomical knowledge. He has described, singularly well, a case of ecchymoma situated on an incurvated spine. The patient's name was Thersites, and the

* See Brit. Crit. vol. i. p. 265, and v. 128.

ſwelling was produced by a blow with the ſceptre of Ulyſſes. Pope's tranſlation is diſagreeably correct,

" On his round bunch, the bloody *tumours* riſe."

This line however may convince the ingenious ſurgeon, that while the Engliſh language exiſts, theſe ſwellings will be called tumours.

Some conjectures are alſo riſked relative to the cauſe of tumours. John Hunter is cited, as having firſt conceived that ſome tumours might ariſe from an extravaſated coagulum of blood becoming organized. The author approves of this notion, and carries it further. He ſuppoſes that other tumours are produced by a depoſition or effuſion of the coagulable part of the blood in conſequence of accidents, inflammation, or ſome diſeaſed action of the ſurrounding parts. If this theory be juſt, it follows, that when a tumour which owes its origin to a clot of blood is cut entirely out, it will never return. But, on the contrary, when one which is produced by diſeaſed veſſels is extirpated, it will certainly recur, unleſs the neighbouring parts are likewiſe removed, or the actions of the veſſels completely changed by the ſtimulus of the operation.

In his arrangement of tumours, Mr. A. conſiders them as forming an order in the claſs of local diſeaſes.

In the firſt genus of this order he places Sarcoma. Of Sarcoma there are many ſpecies. The firſt is,

Common Vaſcular, or organized Sarcoma.

As all ſarcomatous ſwellings are vaſcular and organized, this name ſeems not happily choſen. The meaning is to include " all thoſe tumours, which appear to be compoſed of the gelatinous part of the blood, rendered more or leſs vaſcular by the growth of veſſels through it". They " are generally dull in their ſenſation". They ſometimes get well ſpontaneouſly by ſuppuration, ulceration, or ſloughing; but the tedioufneſs and uncertainty of ſuch a termination renders an operation uſually preferable.

Adipoſe Sarcoma.

Theſe have the ſame origin as the former; the difference is owing to a ſuppoſed change in the arrangement or action of the veſſels. We confeſs we derive no ſatisfaction from theſe obſcure and hypothetical theories. The author obſerves, that they have always a capſule of condenſed cellular membrane, to which they uſually adhere ſlightly. This adheſion, however,

ever, is ſometimes rendered very firm by inflammation, which increaſes the difficulty of removing them.

Pancreatic Sarcoma.

Occur frequently in the mammæ, and when judiciouſly treated by evacuants and cold applications, they ſometimes diminiſh in bulk: at other times they enlarge, inflame, and are attended with lancinating pains. He ſuſpects, "that theſe tumours may be frequently conſidered as cancers."

Cyſtic Sarcoma.

This kind is compoſed of cyſts of various ſizes, and filled ſometimes with ſerum, and at others with a caſeous ſubſtance. They occur moſt frequently in the teſtis and ovary.

Maſtoid or Mammary Sarcoma.

This ſpecies is rare, and has a tendency to degenerate into an untractable ulcer.

Tuberculated Sarcoma.

"It conſiſts of an aggregation of ſmall, firm, roundiſh tumours, of different ſizes and colours, connected together by a kind of cellular ſubſtance. The ſize of the tubercles is from that of a pea to that of a horſe-bean, or ſometimes larger; the colour of a browniſh red, and ſome are of a yellowiſh tint."

Theſe are of a very malignant nature; when left to themſelves, they terminate in painful ſpreading ulcers, which deſtroy life.

Medullary Sarcoma.

The ſeat of this diſeaſe is generally the teſtis; it has been named the ſoft cancer, as it is equally deſtructive.

Carcinomatous Sarcoma.

In the deſcription and hiſtory of this moſt horrid diſeaſe, ſome advance is certainly made, by the acuteneſs of the author, to diſtinguiſh it from other milder tumours; but this is far from being completely effected.

After Sarcoma, the next genus is

Encyſted Tumours.

"The diſcriminating characters are, a regularity of ſurface and ſhape, and a palſineſs to the touch". Their cyſts are commonly laminated; the veſſels on the inner ſurface ſecrete the contents of the tumour, which have been denominated ſteatomatous, atheromatous, and meliceritous. Horny ſubſtances and hair have likewiſe been found in encyſted tumours.

A caſe is narrated, in which a very mild tumour of this kind was treated ſucceſsfully, by puncturing it occaſionally, and diſcharging its contents: but Mr. A. does not recommend this practice generally; on the contrary, he gives the ſtrongeſt caution againſt irritating wens; for he obſerves, that their inflaming is often a dangerous occurrence.

A third genus is mentioned, to which no name is aſſigned. It conſiſts of a number of cyſts, of various ſizes, containing ſerum, hydatids, or ſometimes granular bodies, like pearl barley. "The majority of theſe caſes that I have ſeen have ultimately, but very ſlowly, done well".

The Fungus Hæmatoides of Hey, he believes to be a ſpecies of this genus. To complete the enumeration, *Oſſeous* and *Cartilaginous Tumours* are briefly taken notice of.

On Diſeaſes reſembling Syphilis.

The author juſtly aſcribes to Mr. Hunter the merit of proving, that many ſymptoms which had been conſidered as ſyphilitic are in reality of a very different nature. Many ſtriking caſes, demonſtrative of this opinion, are related. We have thought proper to extract a very inſtructive one, which might have occaſioned the moſt melancholy conſequences.

"A gentleman lately married complained to his ſurgeon of a running from the urethra, which ſo ſtrikingly reſembled a venereal gonorrhæa, that the latter could not but aſcribe it to infection. He had afterwards a ſwelling of the prepuce, and ſores on that part, which confirmed the ſurgeon in his opinion, and produced a kind of diſſenſion between his patient and him, the one affirming that the diſeaſe was venereal, the other that it could not poſſibly be ſo, as his wife had no diſeaſe, and he had had connexion with no other woman. The effect of this litigation was, that the ſurgeon could not urge the taking mercury, nor would the patient require the adminiſtration of that medicine, although a bubo, ſore throat, and eruptions ſucceeded, which could not be diſtinguiſhed from ſimilar complaints of a ſyphilic nature, but all of which ſpontaneouſly got well." P. 168.

Mr. Abernethy points out clearly the impoſſibility of diſtinguiſhing the venereal diſeaſe by the appearance of any of the ſymptoms. He ſtates, however, that in moſt caſes this can be fully aſcertained; becauſe "the conſtitutional ſymptoms of the venereal diſeaſe are generally progreſſive, and never diſappear unleſs medicine be employed. It may be added too, they are as generally relieved under an adequate effect of mercury on the conſtitution". Though this rule is often true, we doubt its infallibility; yet even if it were certain, it could only be applicable to ſuch caſes as had been ſuffered to advance without the exhibition of *any medicine*. Such in-

inſtances, we ſuſpect, are not numerous; for, when the body is tortured with pain, and the mind with anxiety, recourſe is generally had to medicine. Sometimes opium will be ſwallowed to ſooth the ſufferings; bark to ſtrengthen the ſyſtem, guaiacum, ſarſaparilla, or the mineral acids, with other views; and we believe that ſyphilitic ſymptoms have ſometimes diſappeared for a time by theſe medicines.

The preſent volume likewiſe contains ſome uſeful caſes, and ingenious remarks, upon injuries of the head, tying the external carotid and iliac arteries, puncturing the bladder above the os pubis, the operation for the tic douloureux, and the extraction of looſe ſubſtances from the knee joint.

On the whole, though the claſſification of tumours does not diſplay the comprehenſive powers of Linnæus; yet there is ſo much candour in relating facts, ſo much anatomical accuracy in deſcribing operations, and ſo much good ſenſe in the treatment of caſes, that we conſider this publication as a truly valuable work.

ART. IX. *Analytical Inſtitutions, in Four Books, &c.*

(Continued from vol. xxiii. *p.* 156.*)*

AS every opportunity of beſtowing praiſe, where it is due, gives us pleaſure, it is with alacrity that we now reſume our account of this excellent work of the learned Italian lady, as ſoon as our multifarious occupation permits us ſo to do.

We have already informed our readers*, that the ſubject of theſe Inſtitutions is naturally divided into two parts, *the Analyſis of finite Quantities*, and *the Analyſis of Quantities infinitely ſmall;* and that theſe parts are very properly diſpoſed in two volumes; and the title-pages inform them, that the work conſiſts of four Books. The firſt of theſe, together with an Introduction by the tranſlator, and ſome preliminary papers by the editor, is contained in the firſt volume, of which we have already made our report. We are now come to the ſecond volume, which, beſides the laſt three Books, contains an addition by the tranſlator; an Index to the whole; and a Letter from *Philalethes Cantabrigienſis*. Here we feel it incumbent on us to add a few words on the title which we find at the head of this volume, namely, *the Analyſis of Quan-*

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* See vol. xxiii. p. 143, for February laſt.

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tities infinitely ſmall (and the like expreſſions which occur in the body of the work) before we proceed to ſtate to our readers the principal matters contained in each Book and Section of it.

That the doctrine of *Infinitely ſmall Quantities*, which was firſt publiſhed by Leibnitz, in the *Leipſick Acts*, in 1684, was quickly embraced by James and John Bernoulli, the Marquis de l'Hoſpital, and other learned foreigners, and is now generally uſed under the name of the *Differential Calculus* by the moſt eminent mathematicians all over the continent of Europe, was ſurreptitiouſly taken from Sir Iſaac Newton's *Method of Fluxions*, can hardly be doubted by any one who has read the *Commercium Epiſtolicum*, and Raphſon's *Hiſtoria Fluxionum;* books which were publiſhed in conſequence of the diſpute that aroſe between Leibnitz and Dr. Keill, about the firſt inventor of this admirable method of computation. That the committee of learned men of ſeveral nations, appointed by the Royal Society to examine the grounds of that diſpute, conſidered theſe two methods of computation as differing only in name and mode of notation, is alſo evident from the following paſſage taken from their report to the Royal Society: "We find that the *Differential Method* is one and the ſame thing with the *Method of Fluxions*, excepting the name and mode of notation; Mr. Leibnitz calling thoſe quantities *Differences*, which Mr. Newton calls *Moments* or *Fluxions;* and marking them with the letter *d*, a mark not uſed by Mr. Newton." See the *Comm. Epiſtol.* ed. 1722, p. 243.

Nay, even Sir Iſaac Newton himſelf, in the ſecond edition of his *Principia*, printed at Cambridge in 1713, in a Scholium on this method of computation (in which his correſpondence with M. Leibnitz is mentioned) has theſe words: "Vir clariſſimus [G. G. Leibnitius] reſcripſit ſe quoque in ejuſmodi methodum incidiſſe, et methodum ſuam communicavit a mea vix abludentem, præterquam *in verborum et notarum formulis, et idea generationis quantitatum.*"

We ſcruple not to ſay, that we prefer the Newtonian idea of the generation of mathematical quantities by motion, to Leibnitz's conceit of an appoſition of an infinite number of infinitely ſmall parts; and we have ſhown*, that we reſt the doctrine of fluxions, as the inventor of it did, on prime and ultimate ratios†. Agneſi appears to have been well acquainted

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* See Brit. Crit. vol. xxiii. p. 76.

† See Biſhop Horſley's edition of Sir Iſaac Newton's works. Vol. i. p. 333, et ſeq.

with

with the notions of both of theſe eminent mathematicians; but it is not ſtrange, that, in a work written in the Italian language, and publiſhed on the continent, ſhe ſhould generally uſe the words *Difference* and *Differential*, as almoſt all foreign mathematicians had done for half a century before her time, rather than the word *Fluxion*, and ſhould conſider them as ſynonymous terms: and ſurely no honeſt man in his ſenſes would ſingle out the learned and elegant Italian lady as an object of reprehenſion, or abuſe, for modes of thought and forms of ſpeech which had ſo long and ſo generally obtained, and no error enſued. Yet this has been done! Juſtice, therefore, demanded the few remarks we have here made, which may ſerve to vindicate an excellent author againſt undeſerved cenſure, and to guard our leſs experienced readers from deception by the diſingenuity, and miſrepreſentations, of a caviller, *qui* (to uſe the words of Terence) *niſi quod ipſe fecit, nil rectum putat.* We think it right alſo to give them this further information, that the preſent times have produced in this iſland (to the great diſcredit of it) a cabal of ſcioliſts, who endeavour to force themſelves into public notice by the miſrepreſentation and abuſe of the moſt eminent authors; amongſt whom, Sir Iſaac Newton and Donna Agneſi have long been placed. To the deſire of being thought ſomebody, may undoubtedly be aſcribed the late renewal of an old objection to the method of fluxions. But, conſidering what has been written in anſwer to that objection by Robins, Mac Laurin, Biſhop Horſley, and ſome other able mathematicians, we truſt that no diſciple of Newton will now take any further notice of it, than to remind the public of an obſervation in Dean Swift's Miſcellanies; namely, "there never was any party, faction, ſect, or cabal whatſoever, in which the moſt ignorant were not the moſt violent; for a bee is not a buſier animal than a blockhead."

We now proceed to ſtate to our readers, as briefly as we can, the principal matters contained in each Book and Section of this volume; and, as we go along, we ſhall occaſionally make a few ſhort remarks.

Book II. *The Analyſis of Quantities infinitely ſmall.*

Donna Agneſi begins this Book very properly, with an Introduction, containing a definition of the art of which it treats, a deſcription of the uſes to which it is applied, and the natural diviſion of the ſubject. As this Introduction is ſhort, we here tranſcribe it.

"Introduction.

"The Analyſis of infinitely ſmall Quantities, which is otherwiſe called the *Differential Calculus*, or the *Method of Fluxions*, is that which

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is converſant about the differences of variable quantities, of whatever order thoſe differences may be. This calculus contains the methods of finding the tangents of curve-lines, of the *maxima* and *minima* of quantities, of points of contrary flexure, and of the regreſſion of curves, of the *radii* of curvature, &c. and therefore we ſhall divide it into ſeveral ſections, as the nature of the ſeveral ſubjects may require."

Sect. I. *Of the Notion or Notation of* Differentials *of ſeveral Orders, and the Method of calculating with the ſame.*

In this Section, firſt, clear definitions are given of variable and conſtant quantities; the exiſtence of infiniteſſimals of various orders is proved; and the foundation of this calculus is laid in ſeven geometrical theorems. Some very uſeful remarks are then made; after which, the algebraic notation of quantities and their fluxions is ſhown, and the rules are given for finding the fluxion of the product of ſeveral quantities, of a fraction, and of any power of a variable quantity; and, laſtly, the rules are illuſtrated by a number of well-choſen examples, in which the management of ſecond fluxions, and thoſe of higher orders, is clearly ſhown, as well as of firſt fluxions.

The great perſpicuity of this Section renders it highly valuable to learners: and we have been aſſured by a gentleman of very good natural abilities and great erudition, who has lately applied himſelf to the ſtudy of fluxions, with ſeveral of the moſt eſteemed treatiſes on that ſubject before him, that he prefers Agneſi's Inſtitutions to all the reſt, on account of their great perſpicuity.

Sect. II. *The Method of Tangents.*

Here the learner is ſhown the uſe of ſome of the theorems which were inveſtigated in the former part of the firſt Section; and is taught to draw tangents, not only to all the conic ſections, but to curves in general, whether they are referred to an axis or a focus, and whether they are algebraical or mechanical. He is alſo ſhown, by the way, how to find the aſymptotes of curves: and all theſe particulars are illuſtrated (according to this author's excellent way of inſtruction) by examples.

The full and able manner in which the buſineſs of drawing tangents is here treated, afforded us much pleaſure in the peruſal of this Section; and we obſerved with particular ſatisfaction, that the difficulty which ariſes, when the expreſſion of the ſubtangent becomes $\frac{o}{o}$, is removed in a manner which ſhows great ſagacity, as well as much reading on the ſubject.

Sect.

Sect. III. *The Method of the* Maxima *and* Minima *of Quantities.*

In the beginning of this Section, the terms *Maximum* and *Minimum* are defined, and the grounds of this method are ſhown in four diagrams. Some general algebraic *formulæ* are then given for computing the greateſt or leaſt ordinates in curves, the uſe of which is illuſtrated by various examples. The author then ſhows how to diſtinguiſh a *Maximum* from a *Minimum;* points out and removes ſome difficulties which ariſe in this ſubject; and concludes the Section with the ſolution of ſome curious problems, by which the ſtudent is taught the management of difficult points.

Sect. IV. *Of Points of contrary Flexure, and of Regreſſion.*

The author having already explained, in Book I. Sect. VI. what are points of contrary flexure and regreſſion, ſhe here at once proceeds to inveſtigate algebraic *formulæ* for computing thoſe points: which *formulæ* are obtained in a very able and perſpicuous manner, both for curves referred to an axis or diameter, and for ſuch as are referred to a focus. She here alſo directs the learner how to diſtinguiſh points of contrary flexure from thoſe of regreſſion; and advertiſes him of another kind of regreſſion, which is explained in its proper place, i. e. the next Section. Laſtly, ſhe illuſtrates the uſe of the *formulæ* by a number of well-choſen examples (among which are the different kinds of *Cycloids*, and the different caſes of the *Conchoid* of Nicomedes) worked out in her uſual manner, with elegance and perſpicuity.

Sect. V. *Of Evolutes, and of the Rays of Curvature.*

Here the author firſt clearly deſcribes what is meant by involute, evolute, and radius of curvature, recalling the reader's attention to ſome theorems which were given in the firſt Section of this Book. She then inveſtigates general *formulæ* for the radius of curvature, both for curves that are referred to an axis, and for thoſe that are referred to a focus; and ſhows that theſe *formulæ* will become ſimpler by making one of the fluxions conſtant. She deſcribes alſo what ſhe calls the co-radius, and inveſtigates general *formulæ*, for computing it. Some uſeful remarks are then made on the change of the radius of curvature from poſitive to negative; and the uſe of the theorems is well exemplified.

This Section ends with a deſcription of regreſſions of the ſecond ſort, and a *formula* for computing thoſe points.

If this ſubject has been treated in a manner equally clear and copious, in any other book in our language, we acknowledge ourſelves to be wholly unacquainted with it.

Book III. *Of the Integral Calculus.*

The introduction to this Book alſo is ſuch as we are unwilling to withhold from our readers. It is as follows:

"The *Integral Calculus*, which is alſo called the *Summatory Calculus*, is the method of reducing a differential or fluxional quantity, to that quantity of which it is the difference or fluxion. Whence the operations of the integral calculus are juſt the contrary to thoſe of the differential; and therefore it is alſo called *the inverſe Method of Fluxions*, or of differences. Thus, for example, the fluxion or differential of y is $\dot{y}$, and conſequently the *fluent* or *integral* of $\dot{y}$ is y. Hence it will be a ſure proof that any integral is juſt and true, if, being differenced again, it ſhall reſtore the given fluxion, or the quantity whoſe integral was to be found. Differential formulæ have two different manners, by which their integrals are inveſtigated. One is, by the help of finite algebraical expreſſions, or by being reduced to quadratures which are granted or ſuppoſed. In the other, we are allowed the uſe of infinite ſeries. In this firſt Section, I ſhall deliver the rules required in the firſt manner. In the ſecond Section, I ſhall treat of the ſecond manner; to which I ſhall add a third Section, to ſhow the uſe of theſe rules in the rectification of curve-lines, the quadrature of curve-ſpaces, &c. And laſtly, I ſhall add a fourth, which ſhall teach the rules of the *Exponential Calculus*." P. 109.

Sect. 1. *The Rules of Integrations expreſſed by finite Algebraical Formulæ, or which are reduced to ſuppoſed Quadratures.*

This is a large and very important Section, and contains many more ingenious devices for finding fluents than our limits will permit us to ſpecify. But we muſt not omit to mention, that there are in it ſome very uſeful *formulæ*, into which radical quantities enter; and a clear deſcription and illuſtration of the method of obtaining fluents by logarithms, and circular arches. Indeed, the buſineſs of finding the fluents of rational fractions of which the denominators are complex, or multinomials, by the combination of logarithms and circular arches, is carried to a great extent, and managed in a clearer manner, than we remember to have ſeen in any other book that has come into our hands.

The reſolution of the binomial quantities $x^m + a^m$, and $x^m - a^m$, into their real factors, whether m be an even or odd affirmative whole number, is here treated of (by the way) under what the author calls a *convertible* formula. This is, in

in fact, doing the buſineſs of Cotes's theorem; of which, however, ſhe makes no mention, being conſcious, no doubt, that her own method was more perſpicuous, as well as more extenſive. Yet neither Agneſi, nor any one who deſerves the name of a mathematician, could ſee the equations which ſhe gives, in pp. 142 and 145, for finding the values of f, the coefficient of the ſecond term of the trinomial factor, and not know that theſe equations expreſſed angular ſections, and conſequently that all the values of f were very eaſily found in a table of natural ſines.

As a ſpecimen of this method may be acceptable to many of our readers, we here tranſcribe the table of equations which ſhe gives in p. 142, for the reſolution of the binomial $x^m + a^m$ into trinomial factors of this form, namely, $xx + fx + aa$, in the caſe when m is an even number. She ſays,

"If $m = 4$, it will be $ff - 2aa = 0$.
If $m = 6$, then $f^3 - 3aaf = 0$.
If $m = 8$, then $f^4 - 4aaf^2 + 2a^4 = 0$.
If $m = 10$, then $f^5 - 5aaf^3 + 5a^4f = 0$.
If $m = 12$, then $f^6 - 6aaf^4 + 9a^4f^2 - 2a^6 = 0$.
If $m = 14$, then $f^7 - 7aaf^5 + 14a^4f^3 - 7a^6f = 0$.
"And ſo we might proceed to the other even values of m."

Now, if 1 be written inſtead of a, in theſe equations (which will only ſerve to facilitate their reſolution) they will become the very expreſſions of angular ſections, by means of the chords of ſupplemental arches, given by Vieta; the inveſtigations of which, as well as of thoſe which are exhibited by Agneſi, in p. 145, may be found in the tenth Book of the Marquis de l'Hoſpital's Treatiſe of *Conic Sections*, and in the firſt Book of Emerſon's *Trigonometry*.

We are well aware that Agneſi was not the firſt who pointed out a method of obtaining the *Coteſian Theorem*, without the uſe of what are called *impoſſible quantities*; but we are pleaſed with her taſte in rejecting a *jargon* which even then began to be prevalent on the continent, and which ſome, who ſhow a greater fondneſs for French conceits than judgment in ſcience, have lately endeavoured to ſpread in this iſland.

This Section ends with a method of finding the fluents of rational fractions, of which the denominators are multinomials, invented by Count James Riccati. On this method the editor has a note, at the bottom of p. xxiii. of the author's Preface, in theſe words:

"It does not appear to me, that any thing can be done by this new method, which may not be done as well, or better, without it."

This invention appears in the ſame light to us.

He remarks alſo, in his Advertiſement prefixed to this work, "that ſome of the inveſtigations might have been made in a ſimpler manner." P. x. We have obſerved an inſtance or two of this in the Section now before us, and particularly in p. 150, where ſome of the terms in the ſeries aſſumed by Agneſi will vaniſh out of it; but the device is ſtill very ingenious and uſeful.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ART. X. *A Letter to the Freeholders of Middleſex; containing an Examination of the Objections made to the Return at the Cloſe of the late Middleſex Election, and Remarks on the political Character and Connexions of Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. By an Attentive Obſerver.* 8vo. 107 pp. 2s. 6d. Hatchard. 1804.

AS the legal queſtion reſpecting the late return for Middleſex is likely to be referred to the proper tribunal, we will not preſume to anticipate its deciſion, and ſhall therefore ſay little on that part of the diſcuſſion contained in the tract before us; which treats every branch of the ſubject with great perſpicuity and ſtrength of argument. The author ſets out with a defence of Mr. Mainwaring's friends from the charge, ſo often preferred againſt them, of objecting indiſcriminately and vexatiouſly to the votes of their adverſaries. To obviate this, he ſtates ſeveral very ſuſpicious, and even unfair, practices of the oppoſite party, which manifeſtly tended to the admiſſion of bad votes, and gives many ſtriking inſtances of fraud and perjury; ſeveral of which have ſince been proved in a court of criminal juſtice. Theſe notorious facts are adduced to ſhow, that a very ſtrict inveſtigation (more ſtrict indeed than actually took place) was juſtifiable and neceſſary; but the charge of making captious and frivolous objections is poſitively and unequivocally denied; and it is as poſitively aſſerted of Mr. M.'s ſupporters (what, if true, reflects the higheſt honour upon them) that, "while they had numberleſs proofs that the oppoſite party was actively engaged in procuring voters who had not a ſhadow of right, they *in no one inſtance brought forward a voter, of the validity of whoſe vote they entertained a doubt*". The conduct of the Baronet's agents and partiſans formed, if the leaſt credit is due to the facts here ſtated, a ſtriking contraſt to this honourable behaviour.

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The concluſive defence of Mr. Mainwaring's friends againſt this imputation, ariſes from the following circumſtance, which we will ſtate in the author's own words.

" But ample as is the proof already adduced, in refutation of the charge of captiouſly objecting to Sir Francis Burdett's Voters, one circumſtance remains to be noticed which would alone be ſufficient to repel that charge; I mean the reſult of the objections themſelves. If only a ſmall proportion of the votes objected to had proved to be bad, then it might have been urged, with ſome ſhew of juſtice, that ſuſpicion was made a pretext to carry the ſyſtem of objecting to an unwarrantable extent. But this will ſcarcely be contended, and indeed the clamour reſpecting frivolous objections muſt entirely loſe its effect, when it is known that of the total number of 537 Voters, who, on tendering for Sir Francis Burdett, were objected to during the whole Election, only 164 actually polled; although the Sheriffs were cautious in the extreme not to prevent any man, claiming to be a Freeholder, from polling, unleſs his right was moſt ſatisfactorily diſproved. Of the remainder the greater part did not even venture to appear before the Sheriffs for examination, and thoſe who did ſo venture were rejected either for prevarication, or becauſe it was proved that they falſely aſſumed the characters of Freeholders." P. 29.

The following remark alſo, reſpecting the votes in favour of Mr. M. and thoſe tendered for his opponent, if (as we have no doubt) it be founded in fact, is well worthy of attention.

" Before this part of the diſcuſſion is cloſed, it is material to notice one circumſtance, which diſplays, in a very ſtrong point of view, the eſſential and characteriſtic difference of the means reſorted to by the different candidates—the one depending ſolely upon the voice of the real Freeholders of the county—the other, as if conſcious that ſuch a dependence would afford him no chance of ſucceſs, endeavouring, by every poſſible artifice, as at the former Election, to ſwell his numbers on the Poll books, by the aid of fictitious votes. The circumſtance I mean is, that during the whole Election not one of Mr. Mainwaring's Voters who were objected to was charged with being an impoſtor; many were rejected on the grounds of ſome defect of title, but not one was even charged with appearing in a falſe character, with aſſuming a name which did not belong to him, with attempting to poll more than once, or with perſonating an abſent Freeholder. But it is notorious that impoſture was the principal cauſe of challenge to the Voters for Sir Francis Burdett, who were charged with *fraudulently* aſſuming the character of Freeholders. If ſuch a charge had been without foundation, it would have redounded to the ſhame and confuſion of thoſe who advanced it. But no one can doubt the validity of this charge, who conſiders how large a proportion of thoſe, who were brought to Brentford to poll for Sir Francis, did not venture even to preſent themſelves at the polling-booths; how many, on being objected to, never dared to go round to the Sheriffs for examination; how many of thoſe who had the courage to be examined were rejected, in conſequence of their own prevarication, or on the cleareſt proof of

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their being impoſtors; how many of thoſe, who, on examination, were allowed to poll, were nevertheleſs fictitious Voters; and how many of thoſe who ſucceeded in their attempt to poll, without being objected to, had no other title to the character of Freeholder than what they derived from perjury—a deſcription which conſtitutes a very large proportion of the voters for Sir Francis Burdett." P. 42.

The circumſtances preceding the cloſe of the election are then very forcibly, and we believe accurately, ſtated. They do not reflect much credit on the friends of Sir F. B. who, if they invariably, and (as is alledged) *on the laſt day eſpecially*, brought up crowds of ſuſpicious voters towards the cloſe of the poll, will hardly eſcape the imputation of a deſign to ſkreen thoſe voters from examination and conſequent detection.

We have already declined pronouncing any opinion on the legal merits of the return; yet we deem it but juſt to ſay, that they are ably and perſpicuouſly argued by this writer. The conduct of the Sheriffs is alſo vindicated from the imputed motive of partiality; ſince they acquieſced in the mode which moſt tended to the advantage of Sir F. B. till they found that ſuch a proceeding was unauthorized by law. After ſhowing that Mr. Mainwaring has much more reaſon to complain of their conduct (though well-intended) than Sir F. Burdett, the author proceeds to prove, that of the ten voters which were allowed in favour of the laſt mentioned candidate after the cloſe of the poll on the fifteenth day, ſeven gave in deſcriptions which turn out to be falſe, and two claimed a right to vote upon grounds which (if this ſtatement be accurate) were clearly inſufficient. The tenth was an Iſleworth mill-voter. But the four additional votes allowed for Mr. M. the author declares, were indiſputably good*.

The baſe and wicked arts which were practiſed upon this occaſion, to inflame the minds of the people to diſaffection, are next ſet forth, and juſtly reprobated; and it is a ſtriking remark of the author, that

"the direction which was given to their rage was the moſt miſchievous that could be deviſed by the moſt malignant ingenuity. They were", he obſerves, "inſtigated and exaſperated, not merely againſt a particular candidate, a political party, or the Miniſter of the day; but againſt the magiſtracy, againſt the laws, againſt the adminiſtration of juſtice; a reſpect for which is the ſource of all confidence in ſociety, and the cement which gives ſtability to its inſtitutions."

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* To verify this, a liſt of thoſe voters, on both ſides, with their deſcriptions, is ſubjoined.

He

He purſues this topic with ſo many juſt and forcible obſervations, that we are concerned we have not ſpace for the whole of them; but we muſt refer our readers to the work itſelf. One remark, however, is too ſtriking to be omitted.

"Sir Francis Burdett himſelf", ſays the author, "may be vouched as a witneſs to prove the falſhood of thoſe denunciations againſt the Houſe of Correction, the governor, and the magiſtrates of the county, by which, as a patron and protector of the oppreſſed, he had claimed the ſuffrages of the freeholders of Middleſex, and the ſupport of the rabble. Having obtained the return, he ſat nearly two years in the Britiſh Parliament, as a repreſentative of Middleſex. During the whole time that he appeared in that character, he did not make a ſingle attempt to inſtitute an inquiry into the abuſes of the priſon. He did not, as a *member*, utter a ſingle complaint in behalf of the unhappy victims, of whom, as a *candidate*, he had been ſo ſtrenuous a champion. Can a ſtronger proof be deſired, or even conceived, that all the tales of cruelty and torture, by which he had gained the affections of the rabble, and by which he had even prevailed on many of the freeholders to ſupport his intereſt, were calumnies, invented to ſerve the purpoſes of an Election, and to diſpoſe the minds of the multitude to diſaffection?" P. 74.

Two events, which had occurred ſince the former, and before the laſt Election, and which (the author truly obſerves) could not fail to confirm the ſuſpicions, that "the object of their (the multitude's) affections was decidedly hoſtile to the inſtitutions of the country", are next related at large. Theſe are, "the conviction of Deſpard, and the County Meeting at Hackney, in July, 1803". On theſe events, the author's remarks will be found to coincide nearly with thoſe which we thought it our duty to make in our account* of the Jacobinical Preface to the Speeches of Sir F. Burdett; but theſe topics are here more fully diſcuſſed. One obſervation on the former of theſe events we will tranſcribe, as it ſeems to us peculiarly cogent, and indeed unanſwerable.

"It is urged, indeed, that there have been caſes in which innocence was found to have been intimately aſſociated with guilt; and it is therefore attempted, on the preſent occaſion, entirely to ſuperſede the ancient maxim, *noſcitur ex ſociis*. The exiſtence of ſuch caſes is not denied; but if they be examined, they will be found to contain one circumſtance, which cannot be diſcovered in the intimacy of Sir Francis Burdett with Colonel Deſpard. The criminals who, while they were engaged in violating the laws, maintained habits of intimacy with men of irreproachable conduct, were alſo hypocrites. They preſerved an unblemiſhed character; and the aſtoniſhment which the

* See Brit. Crit. for Nov. 1804, p. 568.

diſcovery

diſcovery of their guilt univerſally excited, precluded all doubt that they had worn the maſk before their moſt intimate aſſociates, as well as before the public, and conſequently no one thought the worſe of the former for the connection. Beſides, the crimes of thoſe offenders, whoſe names naturally occur on this occaſion, were of ſuch a nature, and attended with ſuch circumſtances, that the perpetrators might indulge a hope of being able to conceal them from their moſt confidential friends. Not being in the habitual courſe of offending, and compelled, perhaps, by ſome preſſing difficulty, the natural reſult of extravagance or vice, to a ſingle act of criminality, they flattered themſelves that they ſhould not only eſcape detection, but alſo preſerve undiminiſhed the eſteem of their friends as well as the good opinion of the world. Such was the caſe of Dr. Dodd; and therefore, when his guilt was brought to light, no one ſuſpected his moſt intimate aſſociates to be privy to his forgery. How different from ſuch caſes is that of an intimacy with a criminal, who, after being long generally ſuſpected, and even accuſed, of malpractices, is at length brought to juſtice. It is rather too much for the aſſociate of ſuch an offender to claim a character above ſuſpicion, when the guilt of his friend has been expiated by the penalties of the law. Leaſt of all can ſuch a claim be allowed, when notorious practices, of a ſeditious nature, have at length terminated in treaſon. The ſuſpicion of any crime, unleſs it can be completely wiped away, will injure a man in the opinion of the world; and yet the partiality of friendſhip may induce a perſuaſion, even under ambiguous circumſtances, that no guilt has been incurred; and may impoſe a generous obligation, not to abandon the merely unfortunate friend. But a ſeditious diſpoſition is generally accompanied with ſo much zeal, and is ſo prompt to diſplay itſelf, particularly in the unbending moments of ſocial intercourſe, that the ſuppoſition of its concealment from the intimacy of friendſhip is an abſurdity, amounting almoſt to a paradox. Beſides, perſons of the above diſpoſition are ever known to chooſe for their aſſociates men of congenial ſentiments; ſo that, in this caſe particularly, the maxim *noſcitur ex ſociis* is reinforced by another maxim, equally juſt, though of inferior celebrity, *ſimiles cum ſimilibus.*" P. 79.

In relating the conduct of Sir F. B. on the occaſion of the Meeting at Hackney, the author (inſtead of reſorting to the ſubterfuge of general aſſertions, like the Baronet's defender, in the Preface alluded to) ſtates the very expreſſions charged upon him, accompanied by reflections which we deem unanſwerable; and theſe expreſſions (the author declares) were not, and never have been ſince, denied.

Some very important obſervations on the evils which attended the late Elections for Middleſex, and the means of preventing the recurrence of them, conclude this able and intereſting performance. This part of the work not only claims (in common with the reſt of this tract) the attention of every friend to the conſtitution; but, in our opinion, ſuggeſts matter well worthy of the conſideration of Parliament.

ART.

ART. XI. *Obſervations upon ſome Paſſages in Scripture, which the Enemies to Religion have thought moſt obnoxious, and attended with Difficulties not to be ſurmounted. By Jacob Bryant.* 4to. 256 pp. 12s. Mawman. 1803.

SINCE our thoughts have been employed, and our lucubrations partly written, on the ſubject of theſe obſervations, the illuſtrious author has cloſed his long and honourable career of life. Admired for his genius, honoured for his great acquirements, reſpected for his excellent character, and beloved for his amiable manners, he ſunk into the grave at a very advanced age, from the conſequence of a trivial accident; which however could not much have anticipated the natural cloſe of his life. A ſingular fertility of genius has filled his various works with an abundance of original notions: which he has ſupported with an acuteneſs and ingenuity peculiar to himſelf, and with a range of learning which few writers could equal. How much the cool and deliberate judgment of mankind, when the dazzling illuſion of his talents ſhall be withdrawn, will deduct from the ſolid value of his productions, it remains for time to ſhow. In our opinion, it will be more than, in reſpect to his feelings, we would have ſaid during his life; and this opinion muſt be in part illuſtrated from the remarks we have to make on the occaſion now offered.

We cannot more properly introduce the work itſelf to the notice of our readers, than by laying before them the author's Preface.

"In the treatiſes, which immediately follow, I have taken in hand to conſider and explain four particular hiſtories in the ſacred writings, which have been eſteemed by unbelievers the moſt exceptionable of any upon record. In conſequence of this, they have afforded room for much obloquy and ridicule, which has ariſen partly from the ignorance of ſuch perſons, in reſpect to the true purport of theſe narratives; and partly from their being unhappily diſaffected towards the Scriptures in general. The firſt article, in the explanation of which I ſhall be engaged, is the account given of Balaam, who was reproved by the animal upon which he rode: and this is ſaid to have been effected by a human voice, and a verbal articulation given to a brute beaſt. The ſecond article relates to Samſon, who is deſcribed as defeating a hoſt of Philiſtines with a jaw-bone of the ſame animal, an aſs; the whole of which hiſtory is, by many, thought to be an idle detail. The third hiſtory, of which I ſhall take notice, is of the Sun and Moon, which are ſaid to have ſtood ſtill at the command of Joſhua. The fourth, and laſt, is the hiſtory of the prophet Jonah; and particularly

of his being entombed in the body of a large fiſh, which is ſuppoſed to have been a whale."

That theſe hiſtories have afforded matter for cavil to the infidel, and ſometimes diſturbed the quiet even of the humble believer, muſt be known to every man, who has read them with attention, and who is in any tolerable degree acquainted with what is paſſing, or has paſſed, in the religious world. It well became Mr. Bryant, therefore, to attempt an elucidation of them by that erudition which has been ſo ſucceſsfully employed to throw light upon other paſſages of the ſacred writings, and which cannot otherwiſe be employed in ſo noble a cauſe. Whether Troy was or was not taken by the Greeks? whether that city ſtood in Phrygia or in Egypt? and, indeed, whether it ever exiſted? are queſtions of very little importance, when compared with the authenticity of the books attributed to Moſes. The claſſical ſcholar, and he who has devoted much time to the ſtudy of ancient hiſtory, muſt feel indeed a ſtrong inclination to maintain the common opinion concerning the father of epic poetry, and an event which made an epoch in the chronology of the world, and is cited as an undoubted fact by Thucydides, the moſt profound hiſtorian who ever wrote, againſt the hypotheſis which, ſome years ago, was advanced by Mr. Bryant; but what is the importance of epic poetry or of ancient chronology, when put in the balance againſt our holy religion, of which the very foundation reſts on the authenticity of the Pentateuch? There are various tracts in the Old Teſtament, of which the inſpiration and even the authenticity might be queſtioned, without queſtioning the principles of Chriſtianity; but if the Moſaic account of the fall of man be rejected, the Goſpel view of redemption is unintelligible.

Hence, infidels, in all ages, have opened their chief batteries againſt the books of Moſes; and hence thoſe Chriſtians who very falſely call themſelves *rational*, are at great pains to repreſent the account which we have, in the book of Geneſis, of the primæval ſtate of man, and of his fall from that ſtate, as an allegory or a μῦθος. Mr. Bryant was a Chriſtian *truly* rational. He knew well, that the revelations of God muſt be conſiſtent with each other; that if the books aſcribed to Moſes be not authentic; or that if their author wrote not by inſpiration; the great and indeed fundamental doctrines of the Goſpel cannot be divine. Impreſſed with this conviction, he ſtept forward, ſome years ago, to prove, and completely proved, *the Divine Legation of Moſes;* when he ſhowed the wonderful propriety of the miracles which that legiſlator was enabled to work in Egypt, to evince at once his own divine miſſion, and

and the vanity of the ſuperſtitions which prevailed in the country*; and, in the firſt part of the work before us, he undertakes to vindicate, on the ſame principles, and by the ſame mode of reaſoning, the hiſtory of Balaam.

He begins his obſervations, by aſcertaining the place of that diviner's reſidence to have been not Meſopotamia beyond the Euphrates, as is uſually ſuppoſed, but a city on the river Arnon, between Edom and Midian, in the vicinity of Moab. It was called *Pethor* or *Petor*, in Greek *Petra*, becauſe it was famous for an oracular temple, where Balaam appears to have officiated as chief prieſt. Theſe two points the author proves to our complete ſatisfaction, diſplaying, as uſual, a vaſt variety of learning; but occaſionally admitting as facts things which are altogether incredible. Thus, when he is diſtinguiſhing the *Petra* of Balaam from *Petra Arabica*, he ſays,

"We are told by Diodorus Siculus, that when the Grecian general, Athenæus, took by ſtorm Petra Arabica, it required a march from Idume of three days and three nights to arrive at it. Διανυσαντες δ' απο της Ιδουμαιας†, &c.—*Having proceeded from the province of Idume, and marched in three days and three nights two thouſand two hundred ſtadia, we at midnight got poſſeſſion of Petra.* (Diod. l. 19, p. 731) This march muſt have conſiſted of at leaſt two hundred and forty miles. From what part of the province he ſet out is uncertain; but we may reaſonably infer, that it was at a conſiderable diſtance; and that there were manifeſtly two cities. The purport of the two names were alſo different. The one was a rock called Hagar, Saleh; and rendered Πετρα, Petra. But the city of Edom had its name from פתר, Petor, in our verſion called Pethor, by which is ſignified a place of prophecy." P. 13.

That there were two cities, and that this author has fairly aſſigned the origin of the name *Petra*, as given to each of them, we readily admit; but it is well that his proofs reſt not on the quotation from Diodorus, ſince no man can believe that any army marched, in three days and three nights, two hundred and forty miles, and then inſtantly ſtormed a city!

Having aſcertained the place of Balaam's reſidence, and thus removed the objection which has been ſometimes urged againſt his hiſtory, from the ſuppoſed diſtance between Pethor and Moab, Mr. Bryant proceeds to inquire into the propriety of that particular miracle, by which "a dumb aſs was made to reprove the madneſs of the prophet". He begins the en-

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* See Brit. Crit. vol. iv. p. 33.

† Mr. Bryant prints his Greek without accents, which, therefore, though contrary to our own method and opinion, we have not thought proper to ſupply.

quiry by informing us, that he has often ſuſpected, that in the oracular temple at Petra, where Balaam officiated, the *Onolatria*, or worſhip of the aſs, prevailed. This hypotheſis, if it can be confirmed, will certainly remove from the miracle the greateſt difficulty with which it is encumbered; but to us the arguments, which are here urged in its ſupport, though ſome of them are probable, ſeem not to be ſuch as will carry conviction to an unwilling mind.

The firſt is built on a paſſage of Tacitus, who, in his very erroneous account of the origin of the Jews, and of the ſufferings of that people as they journied from Egypt to Canaan, ſays,

"Sed nihil æque quam inopia aquæ fatigabat. Jamque haud procul exitio totis campis procubuerant; cum grex Aſinorum agreſtium a paſtu in rupem nemore opacam conceſſit. Secutus Moſes, conjectura herbidi ſoli, largas aquarum venas aperit. Effigiem animalis, quo monſtrante errorem ſitimque depulerant penetrali ſacravere*."

But the Jews did not worſhip the image of an aſs, nor is there one word of truth in this ſtory. This author, however, obſerves, that "ſomething ſimilar to it is mentioned (in four words†) by the hiſtorian Democritus, as we find him quoted by Suidas", and that the ſame thing is alluded to by Petronius Arbiter, when he ſays,

"Judæus, licet et Porcinum numen adoret,
Et Cilli ſummas advocet auriculas."

The Chriſtians likewiſe were accuſed of this worſhip, as appears from a paſſage here quoted from Minucius Felix; and hence it is inferred, that

"theſe hiſtories, however miſapplied, ſeem to intimate, that among many nations, and particularly the Egyptians, there was an imputed ſanctity attributed to theſe animals; and that they were reverenced for ſome benefits which they were ſuppoſed to have afforded." P. 21.

We cannot think this inference fairly drawn. The object of Tacitus and Petronius Arbiter was to exhibit the Jews not in a reſpectable but in a contemptible light, as a people hated by and hating the whole human race; and though theſe two authors knew leſs than we do of the religion of Egypt and Midian in the days of Moſes, they ſurely mean to repreſent the religion of the Jews as ſomething very different from it.

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* *Taciti Hiſt. l.* 5, *cap.* 3. Such is the author's reference to Tacitus; but the laſt ſentence of this quotation belongs to the next chapter, a circumſtance, as will be ſeen preſently, of much importance.

† Χρυσουν ονου κεφαλην προσεκυνουν.

" Plurimi auctores conſentiunt", ſays Tacitus*, " orta per Ægyptum tabe, quæ corpora fœdaret, Regem Bocchorim, adito Hammonis oraculo remedium petentem, purgare regnum, et id genus hominum, ut inviſum deis, alias in terras avehere juſſum. Sic conquiſitum collectumque vulgus, poſtquam vaſtis locis relictum ſit; ceteris per lacrymas torpentibus, Moſen unum exulum monuiſſe, ne quam *deorum hominumve opem expectarent, utrinque deſerti*, ſed ſibimet ut duci cœleſti crederent, primo cujus auxilio credentes, præſentes miſerias pepuliſſent."

The hiſtorian, who retails this account of the expulſion of the Jews from Egypt, did not ſurely believe, that Moſes introduced among his countrymen the worſhip of any of thoſe Gods, from whoſe aid he aſſured them that they had nothing to hope, as they had been abandoned as well by the Gods as by the men of Egypt. Accordingly, in the beginning of the very next chapter, Tacitus ſays,

" Moſes, quo ſibi in poſterum gentem firmaret, *novos ritus, contrarioſque ceteris mortalibus, indidit.* Profana illic omnia, quæ apud nos ſacra: rurſum conceſſa apud illos, quæ nobis inceſta. Effigiem animalis, quo monſtrante errorem ſitimque depulerant, penetrali ſacravere: cæſo ariete, velut in *contumeliam Hammonis.* Bos quoque immolatur, *quem Ægyptii Apin colunt.* Sue abſtinent, memoria cladis, qua ipſos ſcabies quondam turpaverat, cui id animal obnoxium."

We infer, therefore, in direct oppoſition to this author, that Tacitus either thought not of the Onolatria of ancient Egypt, or did not believe it, when he choſe to ſtigmatize the Jews with having the likeneſs of an aſs in the holieſt place of their temple. Indeed the whole account, given by that author, of the Jewiſh nation, betrays either extreme ignorance, or a contempt of truth. No, ſays Mr. Bryant, " it is a curious hiſtory"; and if we only reſtore each part of what he ſays of the Onolatria to its proper agent, it will be found in the principal articles very true, and very much to the preſent purpoſe.

The two agents, between whom he wiſhes to divide it, are Moſes and Anah; though the reader will probably be of opinion, that there are at leaſt nine hundred and ninety-nine chances to one that of Anah and his aſſes, Tacitus had never heard.

To the aſſes of Anah, however, this author attributes the Onolatria of Pethor; and he attempts to eſtabliſh his hypotheſis by the teſtimony of Scripture. Theſe animals, and eſpecially the Onagri, are introduced in the ſacred books as emblems of liberty, at the ſame time that their aptneſs to diſ-

* Hiſt. lib. v. cap. 3.

cover

cover water is alluded to. Hence, he ſays, that as people were often loſt in the dreary wilds bordering on Edom, Moab, and Midian, and reduced to the laſt extremity by thirſt, their only reſource was to follow the wild aſs or its track; by which they were generally led either to a pool or fountain. The meeting of this animal was of courſe looked upon as a fortunate omen; and its inſtinctive ſagacity eſteemed a divine impulſe, an immediate gift from heaven. Hence theſe animals, like thoſe in Egypt, were reverenced for their ſuperior forecaſt, and admitted as emblems of divination. He ſuppoſes, therefore, that in the hiſtory of Anah (Geneſis xxxvi. 24) the nature of thoſe thirſty regions, and the peculiar faculty of the aſs are alluded to; and he proves completely, that יֵמִים, which in our verſion is rendered *mules*, ought to be tranſlated *waters*.

"We ſhould therefore read, that inſtead of *mules*, Anah found out *water* in the wilderneſs; but to what does the hiſtory amount? Every known ſpring muſt have had ſomebody to have diſcovered it; ſo that Anah, if this be all, did no more than hundreds had done before; but to me there ſeems to be ſomething of more importance in the account than at firſt appears; and for that reaſon, the name of the perſon is recorded, as being of moment to thoſe who lived in the vicinity of Edom, and were acquainted with the rites of Midian.

"It is to be obſerved, that the ſacred writer, in ſpeaking of Anah's firſt diſcovery of theſe waters, does not inform us when or where he was feeding his father's aſſes; but only that the event took place as he was feeding them. This may be found of ſome moment. *I imagine that the latent purport* of the hiſtory is this. As Anah was attending theſe animals in the deſart, he obſerved that faculty with which they were endued, of *ſnuffing the moiſture of the air*, and being by theſe means led to latent waters. Accordingly, either by the intimation of thoſe which he fed, or by the traces of the wild brood, he was brought to the knowledge of thoſe reſources: and as theſe animals, which had been beneficial, were entitled in many countries to a particular regard, ſo theſe, among others, met with uncommon reverence among the Horites of Mount Hor, and the people of Seir; for they were looked upon as the inſtruments of Heaven towards the finding out in thoſe barren wilds the greateſt bleſſing. Hence aroſe a town, and temple, where the Divinity was worſhipped under this emblem. They ſtood in a valley beneath Mount Hor, which was a part of the mountains of Kiddim, upon the ſkirts of Edom.

"Thus, as I have before mentioned, what was natural ſagacity they looked upon as a ſupernatural impulſe, an intimation from Heaven; and the animal, like the Apis and Mnevis in Egypt, was eſteemed a living emblem of the Deity, and oracular. From the ſituation of Petora, which was very recluſe, the place being almoſt ſurrounded by high mountains, we may ſuppoſe, that the water was firſt found out in the manner above; in conſequence of which, the animal was looked upon as an oracle, and accordingly reverenced: and when the falſe

prophet

prophet proved diſobedient, and was going to utter his curſes againſt God's people, he was terrified by an angel, and rebuked by the beaſt he ſtrode. Inſtead of that divine energy, which it was at times ſuppoſed to enjoy, and for which at Petora it was in an idolatrous manner reverenced, God gave the aſs a human voice, a far more ſurpriſing gift. Hence his power was ſhown above that of the gods of Edom and Midian; and the miracle was well calculated, in reſpect to the perſon, on whoſe account it was exhibited." P. 28.

All this is very plauſible; and were it true, would be ſo ſatisfactory an account of a miracle, to which, more frequently perhaps than to any other, the objection "nec Deus interſit", &c. has been urged, that we cannot but regret, what every reader muſt here feel, a total want of evidence.

It no where appears, that the *onager*, or wild aſs, has any peculiar faculty for diſcovering latent water. On the contrary, we are aſſured by Profeſſor Pallas, from whom we have the moſt authentic account extant of that animal, that "the *Kulan* (the Tartar name for the *onager*) ſeldom drinks, often not in the courſe of two days; that he prefers ſaline to freſh water, and therefore frequents the neighbourhood of ſalt lakes; that a ſhe-aſs of that ſpecies, which was in his poſſeſſion, ran always, while kept at Derbent, to the Caſpian Sea to drink, though ſhe could have found freſh water much nearer; and that, ſo far from ſnuffing up the moiſture of the air with greedineſs, ſhe was killed by the cold and *damp* air of Ruſſia*".

It is undoubtedly true, that the Pſalmiſt ſays†, that God "ſendeth ſprings into the valleys, which run among the hills; that theſe ſprings give drink to every beaſt of the field; and that the wild aſſes quench their thirſt"; but it does not thence follow, as the author ſuppoſes, that the wild aſs has any peculiar ſagacity to diſcover ſprings uſeful to man, or that he would be choſen by man as a guide for this purpoſe. Wherever he is known, his habits muſt likewiſe be known; and, as in thoſe arid countries there are generally as many ſaline ſprings as freſh water ſprings, the reſource of people reduced to the laſt extremity by thirſt cannot be to follow the wild aſs or his track, in preference to the track of other animals. What Jeremiah ſays of "the wild aſs uſed to the wilderneſs" is likewiſe unqueſtionably true: "ſhe ſnuffeth up the wind at her pleaſure; in her occaſion, who can turn her away? The wild aſſes did ſtand in the high places; they ſnuffed up the wind

* See *Neue Noraliſche Beyträge*, vol. ii. or a very good tranſlation of the Profeſſor's obſervations on the *Onager* of the ancients, in the *Phil. Mag.* vol. xi. p. 68, &c.

† Pſalm civ. 10, 11.

like

like dragons".* But it is a groundleſs fancy, that "by ſnuffing up the wind they inhaled the *moiſture* of the air, and were directed to the latent ſprings of the deſert". Theſe deſcriptions of the prophet are indeed beautiful; but they are ſo far from bearing evidence to the truth of the author's hypotheſis, that they ſeem rather inconſiſtent with it, agreeing exactly with what we are told by Pallas.

Theſe animals, ſays the Profeſſor, are noted for their ſhyneſs and timidity: they are therefore ſeldom met with in the deſerts, but when they are migrating from one place to another, in herds of hundreds or thouſands, and then they attack wild animals in a body. Their hearing and ſight are ſo acute, and the weather is ſo fine, that in the open fields it is not poſſible to approach them; and when one of the herd obſerves a ſnake, he immediately gives a ſignal by a loud cry; upon which all the reſt aſſemble, each trying which ſhall firſt deſtroy the noxious reptile. As they attack in the ſame manner all ſuch ravenous animals as they are able to overcome, it is probably in alluſion to this part of her character, that the prophet ſays of the wild aſs, that "ſhe ſnuffeth up the wind at her pleaſure; *in her occaſion* who can turn her away?" And no one can doubt, but that he refers to what Pallas aſſures us is true, the preference given by theſe animals to the *dryeſt* and moſt mountainous deſerts, when he ſays, that "the wild aſſes did ſtand in high places; they ſnuffed up the wind like dragons."

It is evident, therefore, that if the aſs was deemed ſacred at Pethor, it could not be for conducting Anah by a particular faculty to a fountain of *ſweet water;* and, indeed, the author's hypotheſis ſeems utterly irreconcileable with the conjectures by which he endeavours to account for the miſtake of Tacitus, when he charges Moſes with having introduced among his countrymen the *worſhip* of the aſs.

"We are told (Numbers xx. 1,) that Moſes brought the children of Iſrael to the wilderneſs of Zin, which is ſaid to have been the ſame as Kadeſh. This deſart reached up as far as the river Arnon, and the plains of Moab above; being bounded on one ſide by the Aſphaltic Lake, and ſome weſtern eminences; and on the other, to the eaſt, with the mountains of Hor and Seir; and at the upper extremity the Midianites were ſeated. Now, in barren part of this deſart, Moſes produced from a rock the waters of Meribah, as we are told in the chapter above mentioned. And beneath Mount Hor, in which mountain Aaron died, Anah, as I have attempted to ſhow, found out water as he was tending the aſſes of his father.

* * * *

* Jeremiah ii. 24; xiv. 6.

"In

" In the vicinity of this part of the deſart ſtood Petora, the oracular Petra, which I *imagine* was founded in memorial of thoſe waters, which Anah (Fonteius) the Horite diſcovered, through the ſagacity of the animals mentioned above. If we change the name of the perſon in Tacitus, to whom the hiſtory, however true, does not in this part belong, and make Anah the principal agent, the concluſion will be found to correſpond with the accounts before given. Jamque haud procul exitio—procubuerat, &c. ſubſtituting Anah for Moſes. Pethor is by Tacitus interpreted *a rock*; and, becauſe it was ſometimes called Petra Palæſtina, he has adjudged the hiſtory to Judea, though of another origin; and it became a common notion, that an aſs, or aſs's head, was worſhipped at Jeruſalem; but for this there was not the leaſt foundation. This hiſtory, when reſtored, gives great weight to my hypotheſis; for it ſhows, that in that deſert, through which Moſes led the Iſraelites, and produced water from the rock, other waters were diſcovered by the inſtinctive faculty of theſe animals. This led the perſon who obſerved them to avail himſelf of their ſagacity. They were therefore held ſacred upon that account, and an image of an aſs was worſhipped in conſequence of this benefit. We find that the *facts were all true*, when properly ſeparated and digeſted. For there were two events, and two perſons concerned, in the ſame part of the world, but not at the ſame time, nor preciſely the ſame ſpot. Moſes obtained water at Meribah; and a diſcovery of the ſame element had been previouſly made in the ſame deſert by wild aſſes. *In conſequence of this, they had particular honours paid them.*" P. 35.

Here it is obvious to remark, that a ſeries of *conjectures* are ſtyled *facts*, and theſe facts pronounced to be *all true*. Whether the aſs was worſhipped at Pethor is the very queſtion at iſſue; and that he was, is here pronounced a *fact*, though we have ſeen that he is very far from poſſeſſing the faculty on which the author founds the argument by which he endeavours to eſtabliſh that *fact*. The hiſtory of Tacitus is likewiſe pronounced *true*, when *reſtored* by ſubſtituting *Anah* for *Moſes*, and changing *procubuerant* into *procubuerat;* but it is hardly conceivable, that Tacitus could have met with an account of Anah and his diſcovery any where but in the Book of Geneſis; and if he had read that Book, and given to it any credit, the miſtake which is attributed to him would ſurely have been impoſſible.

Theſe, however, are not all the difficulties under which the author's hypotheſis labours. It requires, and he ſays expreſsly, that waters had been diſcovered in the deſert of Zin, and in the vicinity of Meribah, long before they were miraculouſly brought from the rock; and that the diſcovery, with the manner of it, was known to Moſes, the author of the Book of Geneſis. But Moſes himſelf relates, in the Book of Numbers, that in the deſert of Zin " there was no water for the

congregation—not any *water* to drink"; and, indeed, if there had been water ſo very near to Meribah as the author places Pethor, and in ſufficient quantity to be a great public benefit, ſo as to occaſion the deification of the animal which had led to its diſcovery, we cannot believe, that by a God of infinite wiſdom the miracle at Meribah would have been wrought. It would in that caſe have been ſuperfluous; and ſuperfluous miracles, as they are never mentioned in the Jewiſh and Chriſtian Scriptures, are entitled to no credit.

But the author has a much better argument than that which we have examined to eſtabliſh the truth of his hypotheſis, that the aſs was deemed ſacred at Pethor; an argument which, if it convert not the unbeliever, may at leaſt calm the mind of the doubting Chriſtian.

" Theſe animals (the aſſes of the deſert) muſt have been in more repute than is generally allowed, by their being made the companions of ſome of the principal deities in the Gentile world. Priapus, though debaſed by the Romans, was eſteemed the ſame as Pan, and ſtyled πρωτογονος, as being the firſt of deified mortals. Near his ſtatue was often deſcribed the figure of an aſs; and one reaſon for it we may learn from an epigram in the Priapeia,

——————— " Priape,
Ad fontem, quæſo, dic mihi quâ ſit iter." P. 24.

This, as the reader will obſerve, is no *reaſon* at all; it is a mere inference of the author, from the groundleſs imagination that the Onager has a particular faculty for diſcovering latent waters fit for the uſe of man. But that Priapus was the ſame with Pan; that the figure of an aſs was often deſcribed near his ſtatue; and that Pan, who in Egypt and the Eaſt was certainly conſidered as one of the *Dii majorum gentium*, was the ſame with Baal-Peor, the God of Balaam, are facts which we readily admit. In Egypt, he was known by the name of *Mendes*, which, according to Jablonſki*, ſignifies fecundity. Hence his ſymbol was there a living he-goat, the moſt falacious of all animals. " Idcirco Hircum Mendeſium colunt Egyptii, eo quod virtuti prolificæ ac genitivæ, conſecratus eſt. —Nam animal hac coitus valde cupidum eſt". As every one knows that the ſame character belongs to the he-aſs, there is no neceſſity to endue him with the faculty aſcribed to him by Mr. Bryant, in order to render him a proper ſymbol of Pan, Priapus, or Baal-Peor. His being *coitus valde cupidus* is abundantly ſufficient; ſince, from the advice given by Balaam

* *Panth. Egypt.* Par. I. p. 284.

to

to Balak, the apoſtacy of the Iſraelites, in conſequence of that advice, the zeal of Phinehas, and the reward of that zeal*, there is no room to doubt, but that Zimri and Cozbi, when ſlain, were in the very act of *worſhipping Baal-Peor*; and that the character reported by Phurnutus† of Pan belonged equally to that deity. Λαγνον δε και οχευτην αυλον παρεισαγουσι.

Still it may be ſaid, that all this, though extremely plauſible, contains no direct proof that the figure of the wild aſs was really the ſymbol of the deity worſhipped at Pethor. We grant that it does not; but the author has more to ſay for his hypotheſis.

"The Edomites are repreſented as a very wiſe people, ſo that the wiſdom of Teman was in a manner proverbial. (Jeremiah, xlix. 7; Obadiah, v. 8.) They are alſo mentioned as great navigators and merchants‡, and particularly ſkilled in aſtronomy§; and to have been the firſt who marked the aſteriſms in the ſphere. Probably, on account of the benefits ariſing from theſe animals, they inſerted the Aſelli in the zodiac; for they ſeem to have been placed there of old by perſons who traverſed both ſeas and deſerts. With them they alſo delineated their manger, which was ſuppoſed to have been a favourable ſign to navigators.

"Εκ τ'Αρκτοι τ' εφανησαν, Ονων τ' ανα μεσσον αμαυρα
Φατνη, σημαινοισα τα προς πλοον ευδια παντα."‖

"¶ Aratus ſpeaks to the ſame purpoſe, and ſays, that the Aſelli were two ſtars, the one to the north, and the other to the ſouth; and that when they appeared, good weather was ſuppoſed to enſue; and near them was the φατνη, or crib, which afforded the ſame prognoſtic. They were probably firſt obſerved and inſerted by the navigators of the Red Sea." P. 31.

Were it certain that the Aſelli were firſt placed on the zodiac by the Edomites, we ſhould now deem the author's proof of his main poſition—the ſacredneſs of the aſs at Pethor—complete; but this is not certain, though extremely probable.

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* Numb. ch. xxv. paſſim; and ch. xxxi. ver. 16.

† Lib. de natura Deorum, Cap. 27.

‡ "The Edomides were called Erythræans.—Αδωμοι, Ερυθροι; of their great knowledge and extenſive navigations, and their ſkill in aſtronomy." See Dionyſii Περιηγησις.

"Οι πρωτοι νησσιν επειρησαντο θαλασσης." Ver. 907.

§ "Και βαθυν ουρανιων αστρων πορον εφρασσαντο" Ver. 909.

‖ Theocr. Idyl. 22.

¶ Αρατος μεμνηται ὁτι φατναι εν ουρανω, και Ονοι καλουμενοι αστερες. Schol. in Pind. Olymp. Ad. 13. See alſo Scholia upon Aratus. Phænom. ver. 160. Αστερας λαμπρους ζ. ουτοι εισιν οι Ονοι—ους Διονυσος ανηγαγειν εις τα αστρα. Eratoſthenis, καταστερισμος καρκινος. P. 4.

That the ancient Pan was the ſame divinity with Priapus and Baal-Peor, there can be no reaſonable doubt; that, as the he-goat was the ſymbol of Pan in Egypt, the he-aſs *might*, for the ſame reaſon, be his ſymbol elſewhere, is incontrovertible; that he *muſt* have been his ſymbol *ſomewhere*, ſeems evident, from the undoubted fact, that the Aſelli had places in the zodiac, and from the figure of the aſs being, as Mr. Bryant ſays, often deſcribed near the ſtatue of the deity. When all theſe circumſtances are taken into conſideration, together with the unqueſtionable licentiouſneſs and idolatry of the Midianites, though they will not convince the infidel, they ſurely amount to a high degree of probability, that the aſs was deemed ſacred in Midian; and muſt therefore remove from the mind of the believer, all doubts about the propriety of a miracle, which ſo admirably diſplayed the ſovereignty of Jehovah, by making the emblem of Baal-Peor reprove the wickedneſs of his High-prieſt, even when he was labouring to promote the ſervice of that deity.

" If, then, we look back upon the hiſtory of Balaam, we find that he was a prophet of Pethora, probably Archimagus or High-prieſt of the College. His word of prophecy was eſteemed among the neighbouring nations of ſuch prevalence and certainty, that he was hired by the King of Moab to curſe the children of Iſrael. It was a rule with the God of Jacob, to diſplay his ſupremacy to his people by making all other deities and their agents ſubſervient to his will. On this account, he often forced their repreſentatives, and their prophets, to be miniſters of his commands, and to bear witneſs to his ſuperior power. This is no where more maniſeſt than in the inſtance before us. The ſoothſayer of Pethora was, by high rewards, invited to blaſt the future happineſs of the Iſraelites; and though the curſe could not in reality have had any effect, eſpecially againſt thoſe whom God had bleſſed; nor could it have deſerved to be recorded; yet, in order to manifeſt his ſupremacy, it pleaſed the Deity to interfere, and to make uſe of this infernal agent to diſcloſe his purpoſes to his people. By theſe means they were taught to deſpiſe the oracles, as well as the idolatries, of Midian and Edom, to which they had been too much inclined: and they were further taught, that the powers of hell could not prevail againſt them. *Surely there is no inchantment againſt Jacob; neither is there any divination againſt Iſrael.* God had given his bleſſing, and the perſon who moſt hated them was obliged to confirm it. In ſhort, no oracles could be better aſcertained, no aſſurances better founded, than thoſe which were extorted from an enemy; from one who had every inducement to ſpeak evil of Iſrael, and whom nothing could have bribed to have ſpoken well. But the hand of heaven bowed him to its will by a ſuperior influence; and he was accordingly reproved by his own oracle; and by an angel terrified into obedience. By theſe means, the ſupremacy of the Deity was manifeſted to all, and the future glory and happineſs of his people aſcertained. The whole was accom-

accompanied with many prophetic indications, of the higheſt conſequence to thoſe in whoſe favour they were diſcloſed, and in which the world in general was concerned. They muſt have had great weight at all times, as their evidence could never be controverted; for they contained bleſſings promiſed to the Iſraelites, recorded and authenticated by their worſt enemies, who could have no intereſt or inclination to deceive; and they related to great events in the womb of time, which were many ages afterwards completed." P. 37.

Mr. Bryant, in ſupport of his concluſion, produces many collateral arguments; by tracing the wayward progreſs of the prophet, removes ſome difficulties with which this portion of ſacred hiſtory is apparently encumbered; and anſwers the objections, which either have been, or may be urged, as well from Scripture as from the writings of Joſephus, to the reaſoning by which he proves, that the reſidence of Balaam was Arnon, between Midian and Edom. In doing this, he diſplays at once erudition, ingenuity, and judgment; but we have already extended this Article to an unuſual length, and muſt refer our readers to the work itſelf. His explanation, however, of one part of Balaam's prophecy is ſo eminently happy, that we cannot deny ourſelves the pleaſure of tranſcribing it.

"As this prophecy was originally delivered in the language of Midian and Moab, it probably contained ſome terms of ſpeech which were peculiar to thoſe countries, and related to their cuſtoms and worſhip. Theſe, though well known to the Iſraelites when it was firſt received by them, yet in time became obſolete and obſcure; and have rendered the prophecy, in ſome few places, not ſo clear as we might wiſh. This, I think, is perceptible in the 17th verſe of the 24th chapter, where, according to our verſion, it is ſaid, *I ſhall ſee him, but not now: I ſhall behold him, but not nigh: there ſhall come a ſtar out of Jacob, and a ſceptre ſhall riſe out of Iſrael, and ſhall ſmite the corners of Moab, and deſtroy all the children of Seth; and Edom ſhall be his poſſeſſion.*

"This is a wonderful prediction, and related not ſo much to worldly rule, as to ſpiritual dominion over the gods of thoſe countries, and to the abolition of their worſhip. We find, among other things above, that the great perſonage who was to come ſhould ſmite *the corners* of Moab. The original word is (פאתי) Patah; and of how doubtful purport, we may learn from the various and contradictory interpretations in the different verſions. We have ſeen, that in the Engliſh it is rendered *corners*; in the Greek Ἡγεμονας, *rulers*; in the Vulgate of the ſame purport, *duces*; in the Latin of the Arabic, *regions*; in the Syriac, *giants*; in the Samaritan, *fools*. The Greek and Vulgate ſeem to me to be neareſt to the truth; for the word Petah, or Patah, was common in Egypt, as I have elſewhere more than once ſhown, and not unknown in many other countries. It denoted a prieſt of the firſt order, and is to be found in the compoſition of many names. Potiphera was the prieſt of Phar, the ſacred ox or cow; Petiphree, the prieſt of Ree, the Sun; Petaſucus, the prieſt of the deified crocodile; Petoſiris,

Petoſiris, the prieſt of Oſiris. To theſe might be added, Petiſonius, Petibaſtus, and others of the ſame analogy. Hence the true purport of the paſſage above is,—He ſhall ruin the Petah, or Magi of Moab, thoſe High-prieſts of Baal-Peor.

* * * * *

"The next thing predicted of this perſon is, that he *ſhall deſtroy all the children of Seth.* It has been ſhown, that *Seth* is the ſame as * *Typhon* and *Peor-Apis*; conſequently the ſame as Peor and Baal-Peor; and by the children of Seth we are to underſtand the ſame that is meant by the children of Belial, the children of iniquity, the children of perdition, and the like; for, under this denomination (of children) are comprehended all the votaries of any deity. The worſhip of Egypt, we well know, unfortunately took place among the Jews; and we have alſo aſſurances, that it was to be found in many of the neighbouring nations. There ſeem to have been two pillars erected to this deity Seth, in the vicinity of Moab and Edom, before which, there is reaſon to think, that the moſt abominable rights were performed.

"But Joſephus, and numbers after him, ſuppoſed that this Seth was the patriarch, the ſon of Adam, who was born near two thouſand years before the flood; and when this miſtake was once made, there was, according to cuſtom, a fable invented to countenance the notion, and give it ſome authority." P. 71.

The author having expoſed the abſurdity of that well-known fable, and ſhown that the Seth mentioned in Balaam's prediction had no relation to the ſon of the protoplaſt, but to a Gentile deity, whoſe prieſts and votaries are ſtyled the children of Seth; and having proved that the rites of Seth were not confined to one country, but extended as far as the deity was worſhipped, proceeds thus:

"That they were principally of Idumea, is manifeſt from the context, where the prophet ſpeaks of the ſtar which was to ariſe out of Judah, and to have ſovereign rule. *He ſhall ſmite and deſtroy the High-prieſts of Moab, and deſtroy the children of Seth; and Edom ſhall be a poſſeſſion*, or, as the Vulgate reads, *his* poſſeſſion. The manner in which it is expreſſed according to the Greek verſion is remarkable. Και θρανσει. τους αρχηγους Μωαβ, και κληρονομησει παντας τους υιους Σηθ, και εσται Εδωμ κληρονομια, και εσται κληρονομια Ησαυ, ὁ εχθρος αυτου. *He ſhall break and annihilate the rulers of Moab, and lead captive all the children of Seth; and the land of Edom ſhall be his inheritance; Eſau his enemy his poſſeſſion.* The verſions, in general, differ in their repreſentation of this prophecy, though the ſame conſequences are in all deſcribed; particularly, that the children of Seth are to be ruined, and that Edom will be under the dominion of another power. This is the Seth, in whoſe temple, as we learn from

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* Τον Τυφωνα Σηθ Αιγυπτιοι αει καλουσι. Plut. If. et Oſir.
Τεμενος το Σηθ, ὁν τον Τυφωνα καλουσι. Ibid.

Plutarch,

Plutarch, the Onolatria was practiſed by the Egyptians; and the ſame rites, as we may infer, were obſerved in Midian and Edom. Of this we have had very ſtrong and copious intimation. By theſe lights, the hiſtory of Balaam, and the purport and propriety of the miracle recorded by Moſes, are greatly illuſtated." P. 78.

(To be concluded in our next.)

BRITISH CATALOGUE.

POETRY.

ART. 12. *The Battle of Largs: a Gothic Poem. With ſeveral Miſcellaneous Pieces. By S. Highly.* 12mo. 3s. 1804.

The author of theſe poems, with the modeſty ever attendant on real merit, thus commences his Preface. " This little work, whatever may be thought of ſuch profeſſions in general, is *really* ſubmitted to the public with very humble views and expectations. The compoſition of the principal Poem formed a part of the author's amuſement, during the leiſure intervals of a laborious employment; and he is far from imagining, that the recreations of a man of buſineſs can ever be ranked in the ſame claſs with the finiſhed productions of the profeſſed poet. He frankly confeſſes, that his object is chiefly to aſcertain the value of his talents, ſuch as it is, and to determine the degree of importance which he ought to attach to the faculties of taſte and imagination, in the future cultivation of his mind."

So ingenuous a declaration would at all times have due influence on our deciſion; but really, in the preſent inſtance, the merits of the work alone would conſiderably outweigh its occaſional imperfections.

The Battle of Largs, of which the author " hopes it will not be deemed preſumptuous to add, that he has aimed no higher than to produce an Eſſay, which might hold a middle rank between the Heroic Ballad and the regular Epic", really contains ſome very ſpirited writing; and of his Miſcellaneous Pieces, the following ſpecimen, we are convinced, will not be thought tedious or unintereſting.

" THE LOVER TO HIS HEART.

" Lie ſtill, lie ſtill, fond flutt'ring heart,
Thine anguiſh'd pulſes throb in vain!
For ſhe that barbs the myſtic dart
Knows not thy ſad, thy ſecret pain.

" Mine

" Mine eyes, with rude unconſcious gaze,
Purſue her form through all the dance;
But her's as oft, with ſtrange amaze,
Rebuke my wild, unwary glance.

" Whene'er the changeful meaſures bring
Her gentle hand to meet with mine,
From the ſoft touch electric ſpring
Delicious pangs, diſtreſs divine.

" Lie ſtill, lie ſtill, fond flutt'ring heart,
Stern Fortune lets thee beat in vain;
And ſhe that barbs Love's pow'rful dart
Shall never know thy ſecret pain."

We may reaſonably conjecture, that theſe are the firſt productions of a young man; and as ſuch, he has our warmeſt wiſhes for his future improvement and ſucceſs.

ART. 13. *Pleaſures of Solitude, with other Poems. By P. L. Courtier. Third Edition.* 12mo. 144 pp. with Three Plates. 6s. Rivingtons. 1804.

We would always willingly pay attention and give encouragement to a poet who labours to correct and improve his productions. This Mr. Courtier profeſſes to have done, and ſpecifies the pages 20, 32, 36, 50, 61–5, and 72–7, as inſtances of the fact. We therefore notice his Poems again*. It is ſome credit to have reached a third edition; it is ſomething "*laudari a laudato*", witneſs Mr. Polwhele's Sonnet to the author, p. 7. It is more than a little to have written ſuch ſtanzas as theſe, the ſecond in particular.

" Of verdant grove, wild bloom, and ſun bereft,
Much yet has Solitude that can detain
The mind well-pleas'd; enough of charms ſtill left
Awhile to mitigate the ſhaft of pain,
Him yet to recreate, who hath ſought in vain
By other medicines the ſoul's true joy.
He will not much of Winter night complain,
Who, where his hours no tedious cares annoy,
Can with illuſtrious Dead the lengthen'd night employ.

Many their pleaſures, who from ſenſeleſs ſtrife
To Night, and Thought, and Silence can retire,
Extending there this map of human life:
Who much of evil and of good enquire;
Or, muſing mildly by the gleaming fire,
Live o'er again their many-winding ways,
Recall what once could tendereſt joys inſpire,
Friendſhip's free burſt, or Love's delicious gaze,
The Eden of our life—the charm of other days."

* See Brit. Crit. xx. 432, &c.

We

We recommend alſo the ſtanzas in p. 83, and thoſe in p. 134. In the amatory ſtyle they have peculiar delicacy. A ſtrong ſenſe of Religion gives animation to ſome other parts of the volume.

ART. 14. *Autumn Leaves, a deſcriptive Poem. By George Ardley.* 8vo. 64 pp. 2s. 6d. For the Author; by Knight and Compton, Cloth-Fair. 1803.

" The furtive POACHER, ere the break of day,
With lurcher, dock'd (to hide the breed)
Inſtructed carefully to follow at his heels
In manner of a ſhepherds' dog,
And never quit the path but when ſet on,
That wary labourers, in paſſing by,
May not ſuſpect his maſter's idle life,
Leſt, urg'd by ſmiling truth or *torvid** jealouſy,
They carry information to the little Nimrod
Of the borough town;
Who tortures Burn or Blackſtone with unletter'd tongue,
While gaping auditors receive the uncertain law."

So begins this *thing*, dubbed by the author, a Poem. Let us try further on.

" His father's lowly COTTAGE
Stands upon the riſing of the ferny hill,
Long tenanted at eighteen-pence a week,
And late comparted by a wattle
Slightly plaſter'd o'er;
His brewhouſe, waſh-houſe, cellar, all in one,
Preſents the corner oven, big enough to hold a loaf.
A ſtave crack'd *keever*, and a mucid caſk,
Are laid upon the copper on the window ſide;
In this is boiled the Yorkſhire pudding,
Linen, malt, or hops." P. 16.

Let Mr. Ardley enquire among all his friends, if he can find one learned enough to know what poetry is, and by him he will certainly be told, that this is not the leaſt like it. In his title-page, inſtead of " for the author", read " *againſt* the author". Probably, very much againſt his pocket.

ART. 15. *On Earth Peace; an Invocation addreſſed to Truth: upon a great Event near at Hand.* 8vo. Bath. 1804.

Written, no doubt, with the beſt poſſible intentions; but ſuch lines as the following, will not entitle the author to much credit for poetical abilities.

" Child of Nature, to thee ſhall th' arch-chymical ſky
Yield the palm. Thine the gladneſs a languiſhing eye,

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* *Sic*, in orig.

From

From thy bounty receives. Thus extended alone,
It becomes, by a ſanction celeſtial, thine own."

ART. 16. *The Juvenile Bible; being a brief Concordance of the Holy Scriptures in Verſe. Containing a Summary of all the Chapters in the Books of the Old and New Teſtament, from Geneſis to the Revelation, alphabetically arranged, and admirably adapted to the Comprehenſion and Retention of young Readers.* 12mo. 1s. Allen. 1804.

As this publication is expreſsly deſigned for the more general recollection and practice of the Holy Scriptures, and ſufficiently well executed for its purpoſe, we do not heſitate in giving it our real and unfeigned approbation.

DRAMATIC.

ART. 17. *Raiſing the Wind. A Farce. In Two Acts. As performed at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden. By James Kenney. Second Edition.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Longman and Co. 1804.

Succeſs has almoſt ceaſed to be the criterion of merit: the above Farce, though not devoid of humour, owes much of the applauſe with which it has been received to the vitiated taſte of the public, and the peculiar exertions of the performers.

MEDICINE.

ART. 18. *Obſervations on the Treatment of Schirrous Tumours, and Cancers of the Breaſt. By James Nooth, Surgeon Extraordinary to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Kent, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and Senior Surgeon to the Infirmary at Bath.* 8vo. 101 pp. 2s. Robinſons. 1804.

This author begins his uſeful and intereſting publication, by taking an hiſtorical view of the opinions that have prevailed, from the earlieſt times, of the nature of carcinomatous affections, and of the different modes of treatment, which have in ſucceſſion been recommended for their cure. Of the nature of cancer little more has been diſcovered, but that it is a painful and deſtructive diſeaſe, affecting glandular parts, particularly the breaſts. Attempts were early made to reſolve cancer, in its firſt or ſchirrous ſtate, or to bring it to ſuppuration, but without effect; the actual cautery was therefore applied to extirpate, or totally deſtroy the tumour; but the pain and ſubſequent miſchief attending this operation, which was rarely, if ever ſucceſsful, occaſioned it to fall into diſuſe, and cauſtics, variouſly formed, were ſubſtituted in its place. From the uſe of cauſtics, it may be ſuppoſed, cures have been occaſionally obtained, as they continue ſtill to be uſed, though principally by perſons not regularly educated to the practice of ſurgery. The effects of cauſtics are, this author obſerves, uncertain,

tain, though repeatedly applied; ſome part of the tumour generally eſcaping being deſtroyed. They alſo excite great pain, and occaſion violent and often dangerous inflammation in the neighbouring parts. Various internal medicines have alſo been given, with the view of reſolving ſchirrous tumours; the moſt powerful of theſe, and which have been ſaid to be frequently ſucceſsful, are the ſolanum, and the cicuta. But though theſe medicines often ſucceed in reſolving tumours, in ſome reſpects reſembling ſchirri, yet they have totally failed in curing the true cancer. The remedy, therefore, which is now uſually reſorted to by the beſt informed practitioners, is extirpation with the knife; and this, when early performed, rarely fails in effecting a complete cure of the diſeaſe. To recommend this operation, and to induce perſons afflicted with cancer to ſubmit to it, as ſoon as the diſeaſe can be clearly aſcertained, is the benevolent intention of Mr. Nooth in publiſhing this work. "The general cauſe of ſchirrous or incipient cancer", he ſays, p. 28, "is extravaſation of lymph from contuſion, bringing on inflammation, not terminating in ſuppuration". The diſeaſe is therefore originally local. It is only after it has exiſted a conſiderable time, and become inveterate, that the habit or conſtitution becomes affected. He thinks it is never ſpontaneouſly produced; but is always the effect of injury done to the part, by blows, preſſure, &c. Hence the propriety of early extirpation of the tumour, the diſeaſe rarely returning when the operation is performed before abſorption of the virus has taken place. But, as cancer of the uterus, and other parts out of the way of external violence, not unfrequently occur, ſome other cauſes of the diſeaſe than thoſe here aſſigned muſt be admitted.

In performing the operation for extirpating cancerous tumours from the breaſt, the author recommends making a ſingle inciſion, longitudinally or tranſverſely, as circumſtances may direct, preſerving the integuments. The operation in this way is rendered leſs painful, and the wound heals much ſooner, than when a crucial inciſion is made, or when a portion of the ſkin is taken away, which ſhould never be done, he ſays, except it adheres to the tumour, or appears to be diſeaſed. Out of upwards of 130 caſes, in which the operation has been performed by the author with complete ſucceſs, he relates fourteen, as ſpecimens of his manner of treating them. In concluſion, he relates two caſes of cancerous ulcers, in which conſiderable relief was procured; and the ulcers were reduced, and brought into a healing ſtate, by the application of the carbonic acid gas, in the manner recommended by Dr. Ewart. From the beneficial effects of the gas in theſe caſes, and from the ſucceſs he has had in curing old inveterate ulcers with it, which had reſiſted every other mode of treatment, he is induced to recommend it to the notice of ſurgeons; and, for their aſſiſtance, has given a neat engraving of an apparatus for preparing and applying the gas.

ART.

ART. 19. *An Eſſay on a peculiar Eruptive Diſeaſe, ariſing from the exhibition of Mercury; illuſtrated with Caſes taken at the Weſtmorland Lock Hoſpital, Dublin.* *By George Alley.* 8vo. 80 pp. 4s. Dublin printed. Sold by Cadell and Davies, London. 1804.

The diſorder deſcribed in this Eſſay has till lately been conſidered as a malignant ſpecies of venereal infection; but Mr. A. ſhows that it is produced by a very different cauſe, viz. the exhibition of mercury. For, firſt, this diſeaſe has appeared where there was not the ſlighteſt ſuſpicion of a venereal taint, but where mercury was given with other intentions; 2dly, it is characterized by an eruption and deſquamation of the cuticle, eſſentially different from thoſe which accompany any other diſorder, and which have never been known to appear, except where the ſyſtem was under the immediate influence of mercury: and, 3dly, mercury not only proves inſufficient, in every caſe, for the removal of the diſeaſe, but uniformly tends to aggravate all the ſymptoms, when perſiſted in. According to this author, the nature and origin of this diſeaſe were firſt diſcovered in 1798*, by the two ſurgeons to the Weſtmoreland Lock Hoſpital, to whom his Eſſay is dedicated.

After giving a deſcription of the Mercurial Diſeaſe, which he divides into two ſpecies, the mild and malignant; he proceeds to point out the circumſtances which diſtinguiſh it from the Meaſles, Scarlatina, Eryſipelas, and other eruptive diſeaſes. He then lays down the mode of treatment, which conſiſts in deſiſting from the exhibition of mercury, in removing the patient from a mercurial atmoſphere, in cleanſing the ſkin by tepid baths, in counteracting febrile action by gentle evacuation of the bowels, and by the employment of antimonials, particularly the *vinum antim.* combined with the *tinct. opii.* Opium is likewiſe uſeful, (he ſays) when given alone, or in conjunction with *ipecacuana*, as in the form of Dover's powder. He alſo commends the nitrous, ſulphuric and citric acids, diluted with water, &c. If excoriations occur as the deſquamation takes place, he directs the topical application of a powder compoſed of equal parts of ſtarch and lapis calaminaris, or ſometimes cooling ointments. Towards the cloſe, when the diſorder is apt to aſſume a putrid type, the Peruvian bark and ſulphuric acid are recommended. Theſe obſervations are illuſtrated by nine caſes. It was Mr. A.'s intention, he ſays, to have given coloured engravings of this eruptive diſeaſe; but he was not able to get them executed in a ſatisfactory manner, and has therefore omitted them.

This diſorder would ſeem to be much allied to *the genus* Eryſipelas, and might perhaps, not unaptly, be denominated Eryſipelas mercuriale.

Several words are wrongly printed, beſides thoſe noticed in the errata; a negligence inexcuſable in ſo ſmall a treatiſe.

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* The mercurial ſore-throat, and ſome other morbid effects of mercury on the conſtitution, did not eſcape the notice of the late Mr. John Hunter. *Rev.*

ART.

ART. 20. *Minutes of ſome Experiments to aſcertain the permanent Security of Vaccination againſt Expoſure to the Small Pox, to which are prefixed ſome Remarks on Mr. Goldſon's Pamphlet; with an Appendix containing Teſtimonials from many of the moſt reſpectable Medical Men in the Neighbourhood. By Richard Dunning, Surgeon and Secretary to the Dock Jennerian Inſtitution, Goſport.* 12mo. 120 pp. 1s. 6d. Murray, Fleet-ſtreet, &c. 1804.

This author, one of the earlieſt and moſt active promoters of cow-pox inoculation, has examined the caſes publiſhed by Mr. Goldſon, of Goſport, of perſons who had taken the ſmall-pox, after having paſſed through the cow-pox, with conſiderable attention, and obſerves, that admitting the perſons to have had the genuine cow-pox, of which there ſeems, as he ſhows, good reaſon to doubt, and that they had afterwards received the infection of the ſmall pox, as ſtated by Mr. Goldſon, ſtill the concluſion drawn from theſe caſes, that the cow-pox is not a preſervative againſt the ſmall-pox, muſt not but with conſiderable latitude be allowed. To explain this, he enumerates ſeveral caſes of perſons who, after paſſing through the ſmall-pox, either taken caſually, or by inoculation, from an intimate converſe with perſons labouring under that diſeaſe, have been again infected, and have had variolous puſtules, in different parts of their bodies, the matter from which would communicate the diſeaſe to others, as certainly, and completely, as the matter taken from the puſtules on perſons who had the diſeaſe for the firſt time. Theſe eruptions have in general been unaccompanied with fever, and have given little or no diſturbance to the conſtitution; but in ſome inſtances no inconſiderable degree of fever has attended. It is probable, therefore, the author obſerves, that if as large a number of perſons who have had the ſmall-pox, were to be again inoculated, and put to the ſame trials that thouſands of children who have paſſed through the cow-pox have been ſubjected to, no inconſiderable number of them would have ſome appearance of the diſeaſe a ſecond time, or it may be oftener.

Though it has been long known that perſons have been a ſecond time inflicted with ſmall-pox, in the manner above ſtated, yet no one heſitates admitting, as a general principle, that we are only liable to its attack once in our lives; we ought not therefore to expect greater ſecurity from the cow-pox than we experience from the ſmall-pox, or to be ſurpriſed, that in a very ſmall number of caſes, out of ſeveral hundred thouſands of perſons who have paſſed through the cow pox, the conſtitution has been found to be ſuſceptible to, or capable of receiving, the infection of the ſmall-pox.

This is the general ſcope of the arguments uſed by our author, in oppoſition to Mr. Goldſon, and other oppugners of vaccine inoculation. The Appendix conſiſts of letters from medical correſpondents, giving accounts of trials made by inoculating, and by various other ways, expoſing perſons who had paſſed through the cow-pox to the infection of the ſmall-pox, without being able, in a ſingle inſtance, to communicate the diſeaſe to them. Theſe arguments receive additional force from conſidering, that though inoculation with cow-pox matter

is now practiſed in almoſt every part of the world, and the number of perſons who have paſſed through the diſeaſe amounts to many hundred thouſands, the number of caſes in which it is ſuppoſed to have failed in ſecuring the parties from the ſmall-pox is ſo inconſiderable, as ſcarcely to deſerve notice; probably not more, as has been before obſerved, than might be found of perſons who have received the infection of the genuine ſmall-pox a ſecond time.

DIVINITY.

ART. 21. *Three Diſcourſes, by the late Rev. William Turner, of Wakefield.* 8vo. 73 pp. 2s. Johnſon, London; Hurſt, Wakefield. 1803.

In the ſecond volume of our Review, p. 286, we commended, at ſome length, a collection of Sermons by this author, publiſhed in his life-time. The three Diſcourſes, here announced, do not appear to have been intended by the writer for publication; and indeed are not printed from his own manuſcript, but from that of a conſtant hearer, and intimate friend, by whom they had been borrowed, and (with Mr. Turner's conſent, we ſuppoſe) tranſcribed. Poſthumous works, neither prepared nor deſigned by authors to be printed, ſeldom add to their fame; but in moſt caſes detract from it. So it is, we think, in the preſent caſe. Sermons I. and II. are very inferior to thoſe which form the collection above mentioned. They do not riſe above mediocrity, in point of matter and argument; and, in ſtyle, fall ſhort of it; being, in this reſpect, very humble. Sermon III. on Heb. xii. 23, is much more animated and vigorous than the two preceding; and is worthy of being added to the author's other works.

ART. 22. *The Houſe of Mourning and the Houſe of Feaſting: A Sermon preached before the Hinxton Friendly Society, in the Pariſh Church of Hinxton, Cambridgeſhire, on Sunday, September the 30th, 1804, being the Anniverſary. To which are added, Pſalm 133; and Hymns to be ſung at the Funeral of deceaſed Members. By the Rev. James Plumptree, A. M. Fellow of Clare-Hall, and Sequeſtrator of Hinxton.* 8vo. 16 pp. 1s. Deighton, and Nicholſon, Cambridge; Rivingtons, &c. London. 1804.

Wiſe and ſalutary was that attention, which the Legiſlature paid to Societies of this kind, in the Statutes, 33 and 35 Geo. III. If ſuch Societies were eſtabliſhed according to theſe ſtatutes, and duly patronized throughout the kingdom; not only the neceſſities of the poor would be eſſentially relieved, but their morals alſo would probably be improved; and the commiſſion of many crimes prevented. To all ranks, therefore, they are highly important. With favourable prepoſſeſſions, therefore, we take up the addreſſes of the clergy to Members of ſuch Societies. Mr. P. ſets before them much wholeſome admonition. His text, indeed, and the opening of his diſcourſe, are a little out of the ordinary way; but he rewards the attention which he had doubtleſs excited:

excited: "It is better to go to the House of Mourning, than to the House of Feasting."—"Start not, my friends, nor think that I would throw a gloom over that meeting to which you are looking forward with so much pleasure. No,—I design myself to join you with "a cheerful countenance," to partake of that drink "which maketh glad the heart of man," and that food "which strengthens man's heart." But it is no less a part of our benevolent institution, to enter the House of Mourning, to visit our brethren in affliction, to smooth the bed of sickness, and to wipe the tear from the eye of sorrow." P. 1. The preacher then considers, first, "the pleasures and the snares which attend the House of Feasting; next, he shows how far it may be said to be better to go to the House of Mourning; and then draws some useful reflections from the whole." P. 1. It appears from a note at p. 7. that this society was established about three years since, under the patronage of Edward Green, Esq. who lately died at Bath; and on whom this solid praise is bestowed: "His fortune he made a blessing not only to himself, but to all around him; and, what was still more valuable, his domestic and religious life was an example to the poorest cottager, as well as to gentlemen of fortune."

ART. 23. *Christ the Righteousness of his People, or the Doctrine of Justification by Faith in Him, represented in several Sermons, preached at the Merchants' Lecture at Pinners'-Hall. By Richard Ruvolin. Printed at the Request of the Committee of the said Lecture.* 12mo. 287 pp. Edinburgh; Ogle, London. 1802.

This volume contains seven Sermons, as the title shows, on one subject; and we have to add, that they are all likewise on *one text*, Isaiah xlv. 24, "*Surely shall one say, in the Lord have I righteousness*". The doctrine of Justification, according to the author's views, has always appeared to us so extremely dangerous, that in our perusal of these discourses, sanctioned by the express approbation of a respectable public company, we looked with no small care and anxiety for such arguments as should tend to allay, or dissipate entirely, our doubts and suspicions; but indeed we looked in vain. At one time, we will confess, but not till we got to the end of the volume, we thought we had discovered something like a leaning towards our own opinions; but the phantom soon vanished; and, in our pursuit of it, we soon found ourselves lost again in a wilderness of contradictions. We are expressly told, in one place, that "all sorts of works, not only those of the ceremonial, but those of the *moral* law, are *excluded* by Scripture from *all* agency and *influence* in a sinner's justification"; and "that faith alone can save us"; "that faith will give us a full *claim* to the righteousness of Christ; and that it will be as much our own for pardon and justification, as if we had ourselves wrought it out." P. 113. The author, it is true, professes to agree with Mr. Wall, that our *faith itself must be justified* or proved by good works; but we see not wherefore; because it is declared elsewhere, that the robe of Christ's righteousness once assumed, by God's consent and his acceptance of our faith, "none can disrobe the believer", though he may deserve ever so often afterwards to forfeit his righteousness, and have his pardon reversed. P. 162.

P. 162. And why? Becauſe it is "the gift of an *unchangeable* God"! And what is the efficacy of this irrevocable gift of righteouſneſs? It is, exclaims the author, "an aſtoniſhing grace! immeaſureably great! What ſins will it not pardon, and over what *mountains* of *guilt* and *unworthineſs* will it not perfect its own deſigns!" If this is not dangerous doctrine, we know not what is. To ſum it all up,—a mere ſenſe of our ſin will produce a *ſaving* faith. Such a faith will give an intereſt in, and a *claim* to, the righteouſneſs of Chriſt by imputation; by which righteouſneſs, and the ſhedding of his blood, he has fulfilled and ſatisfied for *us*, every precept and the whole penalty of the law, both ceremonial and moral. Of ſuch imputed righteouſneſs the ſinner cannot be diſpoſſeſſed; and there is no guilt, no unworthineſs, which the imputed righteouſneſs of Chriſt will not cover!! If this doctrine, thus unqualified, be not an encouragement to ſin, who can judge of any relation between cauſe and effect?

ART. 24. *Methodiſm inſpected. Part I. With an Appendix on the Evidences of a State of Salvation. By William Hales, D. D. Rector of Killeſandra.* 8vo. 94 pp. 2s. Dublin, printed; Spragg, London. 1803.

We have ſometimes differed in opinion from Dr. Hales, and we ſay with the greater pleaſure, that in this tract we perceive nothing but what is good, and indeed excellently good. It commences with the following narrative—

"Of late years, the followers of Weſley, or Arminian Methodiſts, (as diſtinguiſhed from the followers of Whitfield, or Calviniſt Methodiſts) have adopted a new mode of itinerant preaching in Ireland: their miſſionaries, frequent markets and fairs, and harangue, on horſeback, in the moſt crouded places of public reſort; whence they are vulgarly denominated cavalry preachers. In the courſe of the laſt ſummer, (1802) two of this deſcription, Meſſrs. Charles Graham, and Gideon Ouſely, viſited this part of Ulſter; and by the unuſual mode of their preaching, and not leſs by the ſingularity of their appearance, drew public attention in no ordinary degree, wearing black coifs or ſkull caps, like the Puritans formerly—a uſage borrowed from the ſynagogue; it having been cuſtomary among the Jewiſh rabbins of old, to cover their heads, in idle and ſuperſtitious imitation of Moſes; who, when he addreſſed the people, after a conference of forty days on the ſummit of Sinai, with the God of Iſrael, was obliged to veil the dazzling brightneſs of his face which ſhone: and ſtill the modern rabbins, retain the uſage, when they expound the law in their ſynagogues, of wearing a cap which they call tallith. A uſage however, condemned by St. Paul, when it crept into the diſorderly church of Corinth.—"Every man, praying or propheſying, [i. e. preaching] having his head covered, diſhonoureth his head." 1 Cor. ii. 4. In ancient times, it having been cuſtomary to cover the head of condemned criminals when led away to execution; as, in the caſe of Haman, Eſther, 7, 8, and as recorded in the Roman form of judicial ſentence: *I Lictor, colliga manus, caput obnubito, arbori infelici ſuſpendito:* "Go executioner, bind his hands, cover his head, hang him upon the fatal tree." *Cicero pro Rabirio.*" P. 1.

"The leading object of these missionaries, is stated to be the conversion of the Irish Romanists, in their letters, published in the Arminian Methodist Magazine, 1802, September, p. 426, and October, p. 472, written on their circuit, to the Rev. Dr. Coke, superintendant of the foreign missionaries of the Methodist Society.

"I set out, (says Mr. Graham in his letter) though I had been spitting of blood the day before; but all glory be to God, it was unto me according to my faith: for in eighteen weeks that we were in the south, I was not confined to my bed, except five days, and this was occasioned by heavy colds. I doubt not but the Lord intends I should open the way through the island, before he lays me by; for I see clearly this out-door work will hasten the downfal of popery. I assure you, sir, the Romish clergy know not what to do to defend themselves; vain are all their attempts to prevent the people from hearing, for keep them they cannot: and it bears strongly on my mind, [that] when we are about seven times round the island, the walls of Babylon will come tumbling down. I know some of our preachers and people, are in too great haste, and conclude because it is not done immediately, it will not be done at all. But that strong desire which was in your soul for many years, for the salvation of the poor Catholics, was not in vain." P. 3.

Desirable as it is that the *Irish Catholics* should be converted to genuine Christianity, Dr. H. doubts, how far it would be so, that have them introduced through the door of Methodism. If however field-preaching alone can attract the poor ignorant multitude whom these teachers address, it is certainly better that they should be Methodists than Papists. The remainder of the tract is employed, and with skill, in exposing the errors of the Methodists; and the Appendix fully shows, in opposition to them, that there is no assurance of salvation, or of being in a state of grace, but from the evidence of good works. This is abundantly proved from Scripture. We heartily recommend the whole tract.

ART. 25. *A Manual of religious Knowledge: for the Use of Sunday Schools, and of the Poor in General. Rev. T. Grant.* 12mo. 1s. Warrington, T. Haddock. 1804.

A very happy and successful method of inculcating moral and religious principles, in an easy and agreeable manner.

POLITICS.

ART. 26. *The Justice and Policy of a War with Spain demonstrated.* 8vo. 46 pp. 1s. Hatchard. 1804.

Although we deem it rather premature to discuss the question of peace or war with Spain before all the transactions between the two governments shall be made public, and the grounds upon which we have acted clearly shown, yet the reasonings of this author upon the subject have, so far as the facts are hitherto ascertained, every appearance of solidity.

The almoſt invariable connection of Spain with France, ſince the acceſſion of the Houſe of Bourbon to the Spaniſh throne, is firſt ſtated by the author, not as aſſerting a ground for acts of hoſtility, but in order "to ſet us on our guard; to make us more reſolute in reſiſting every infringement of our rights, and more tenacious in demanding that a ſtrict regard ſhould be ſhown to every exiſting relation between us; and that her profeſſed neutrality ſhould not be made the means of real injury to this country." Paſſing over at preſent the aggreſſions which the ſubjugation of Spain to France may have induced the former to commit, the author propoſes to ſhow, that "the aggreſſions which are ſimply her own, are ſufficient to warrant us in inflicting upon her ſevere chaſtiſement."

Theſe aggreſſions are ſtated to be, Firſt, the detention of debts due from the ſubjects of Spain to Britiſh merchants, at the commencement of the late war; which, having been paid into the Spaniſh treaſury (in order to be detained during the war) and not having been reſtored ſince the peace, the continual detention of them muſt be deemed the act, not of individuals, but of the government itſelf.

2nd. "Vexatious reſtrictions, detentions" (of ſhips and cargoes) "under the moſt frivolous pretences, and frequent unjuſt condemnations of Britiſh ſhips and property in the ports of his Catholic Majeſty."—One ſtriking inſtance of an unjuſt detention (that of the ſhip Mary, bound from London to Leghorn) is mentioned; and, if the facts are accurately ſet forth, it appears to equal, in hoſtility and injuſtice, any of the vexations practiſed by the Firſt Conſul himſelf.

The ſupplies of money to our enemy are, the author ſays, another juſt cauſe of war. "The reſources of Spain" (he aſſerts) "have been conſtantly drained to ſupport thoſe armies with which the modern Attila threatens the ſubjugation of the world." Laſtly, he ſtates the conduct of Spain in the encouragement given to French Privateers; which, beſides being in part manned and got ready in Spaniſh ports, are often allowed "to capture our veſſels within the limits of Spain, and ſometimes even in her very harbours; while, in all caſes, the prizes they take are ſure of condemnation and ſale in her maritime towns; and even her priſons are made receptacles for Britiſh ſailors."

The policy of a war with Spain forms the next ſubject of this author's conſideration. On this he dilates much, and takes great pains to ſhow (what we believe few will deny) that Spain cannot be conſidered as a formidable enemy. That our commercial intereſts are not likely to ſuffer, the author argues, from the circumſtance, that during the laſt war new channels for our trade with Spain were reſorted to, and that though peace has taken place, they have not yet been abandoned. He alſo thinks the danger to Portugal leſs great, or leſs immediate, than is generally ſuppoſed; but yet, at all events, ſhould the French ſeize upon that kingdom, we may render the acquiſition of little value, by occupying its dependencies in Africa and America. Other objections to a war with Spain are alſo examined and anſwered; and it is recommended to diveſt her of her colonies, and either ſubject them to our dominion, erect them into independent governments, (to which meaſure the author ſeems to incline) or ſimply diſjoin them from the parent ſtate. The author inſiſts, that extenſive colonization is in no inſtance injurious

injurious to the parent country, and endeavours to prove that the declenſion of Spain is *wholly* to be aſcribed to other cauſes than her American Settlements. The diſcuſſion of this point (on which we do not entirely agree with him) would lead us far beyond our limits. The remainder of this tract contains a juſtification of the conduct of Miniſters in detaining the Spaniſh frigates; for which purpoſe this writer quotes the opinions of the beſt authors on the law of nations; but intimates, (what we deem highly probable) that "government has charges againſt the conduct of Spain of a more ſerious nature than thoſe which he has ſtated." We will only add (what the reader may have already perceived) that this performance ſhows the author to be a man of good ſenſe and public ſpirit.

ART. 27. *Reflections on the late Elections for the County of Cambridge; with incidental Remarks on the preſent State of the Nation. By a Freeholder of that County.* 8vo. 48 pp. 1s. 6d. Hatchard. 1802.

The avowed object of this publication (a little ſtale, we confeſs,) is to cenſure a ſuppoſed compromiſe between Sir Henry Peyton, the late, and Mr. Yorke, one of the preſent members for the county of Cambridge. We enter not into local politics, but believe both the gentlemen upon whoſe conduct the author animadverts to be men of honour, and incapable of being concerned in any improper tranſaction; nor indeed is the charge brought againſt them (as we underſtand it) very heinous in itſelf, or (if it were ſo) ſupported by any proof. The author's *incidental Remarks* form, by far, the moſt conſiderable part of his work; and we can truly ſay, that we ſcarcely ever met with more crude and ill-conſidered notions, or (in a writer who does not ſeem to have ill-intentions) more unſupported aſſertions, in any political tract that has come within our notice. They are given indeed in ſuch a rambling and deſultory manner, as renders it impoſſible to compriſe them into any intelligible abſtract. The author ſeems not much attached to any of the great political parties or their leaders, but occaſionally cenſures almoſt all of them, though often without the leaſt reaſon. Even when he is right, it is ſometimes on wrong grounds. To prove (what we believe to be perfectly true) that Mr. Pitt came into office originally, depending "on his own ſtrength, and the ſupport of his countrymen," he aſſerts that "*there were then no Jenkinſons.*" So much for his information reſpecting the affairs of this country. Reſpecting tranſactions in Ireland, he ſeems to be equally ill-informed; for he charges (we hope from miſapprehenſion only) the government with *acting the aſſaſſin* in the death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald!!! Is it poſſible that any man, who has even read the newſpapers of the day, can be ignorant, that the fate of that miſguided man was entirely owing to his deſperate reſiſtance to the officers of juſtice; one of whom he actually killed, and dangerouſly wounded another, when they endeavoured to apprehend him? Can any man doubt that it was the intention of government to have him as formally and as fairly tried, as this author requires? We have ſaid more upon this ſtrange publication, than perhaps was neceſſary; for we know not that it will find any readers: but we cannot too ſtrongly cenſure the practice of writing and publiſhing ſentiments on political ſubjects, by perſons who have not taken the leaſt pains to underſtand them.

DEFENCE.

ART. 28. *An Enquiry into the present State of the Military Force of the British Empire, with a View to its Re organization. Addressed to the Right Hon. William Pitt. By Lieut. Colonel R. T. Wilson, K. M. G.* 8vo. 106 pp. 2s. Egerton. 1804.

The reputation which this author has acquired by his "History of the British Expedition to Egypt," and the practical experience which he must have obtained during that campaign, (as well as on other services) seem to entitle his opinions, on all military affairs, to attentive consideration. They do not however necessarily constitute him an unprejudiced, much less an infallible, judge of that interesting and difficult question, "Which is the most unexceptionable system of internal defence, and the most effectual mode of providing, at the same time, the means of external warfare?" In discussing these important points, the author states some circumstances as facts, which, we apprehend, are not so generally true as he supposes, and hazards some opinions which, to us, appear, to say the least, very doubtful. Like Mr. Windham and others, he seems to have imbibed a strong prejudice against the volunteer establishment, arguing from a maxim which no one denies, namely, that raw and inexperienced troops are unequal to veterans in regular warfare; that little or no use, but on the contrary great mischief, to the country would arise from the employment of those patriotic bands in the event of an invasion. But we cannot admit the necessity for directing this force exactly in the mode which the author supposes. That some, perhaps the greater, part of these corps may not be equal to the performance of difficult manœuvres, in the presence of an enemy, we readily admit. But the author himself admits their probable efficacy in the attack of posts; and why not (if properly stationed and encouraged) in the defence of such posts as may be established in order to impede the enemy? A campaign in this country would not, we conceive, be a campaign of intricate and refined manœuvres; and surely many corps of volunteers are already so far disciplined as to want only the example and co-operation of the regular troops to render them perfectly steady and valuable defenders of their country.

In accounting for the early successes of the French voluntary force, (which successes he afterwards inconsistently denies) the statement of 250,000 men from the old army were incorporated with it, is, we are persuaded, very far from just; and the comparison between our volunteers (most of whom have been almost a year and a half in training) and the Carthagenian *new levies*, who opposed the Romans at the battle of Zama, is so far from being what the author terms it, "painfully accurate;" that it is formed on a mere gratuitous supposition. We will not here examine the question whether the best account (namely, that given by Polybius) justifies the description here given of that memorable battle. Some of the hints, however, which this writer throws out for the improving the volunteers in discipline, appear to us deserving of attention.

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The militia, if we do not miſconceive the author, is propoſed to be entirely aboliſhed, in order to make way for a ſpecies of army of reſerve, which he would inſtitute, and which, he thinks, might be made a more effective force to ſupport the regular army in caſe of invaſion, and a perennial ſource from whence to recruit and ſupply it. To diſcuſs this propoſition, and the grounds upon which it is founded, (which we deem very queſtionable) would far exceed our limits. With regard to the regular army, (where this writer appears to tread on firmer ground) we perfectly agree that every practicable means ſhould be uſed for its increaſe, and we are inclined to believe that the inliſting of men, univerſally, for a limited period, together with the reſtrictions which this author propoſes as to corporal puniſhments, would powerfully operate to that effect. The augmentation of pay propoſed for the officers, as alſo ſeveral other changes recommended by this generally intelligent writer, meet, ſo far as we can judge of theſe matters, our aſſent.

ART. 29. *A Letter to Lieutenant Colonel Sir Robert Wilſon, K. M. G. By an Engliſhman.* 8vo. 70 pp. 1s. Cadell and Davies. 1804.

Having, in our account of Sir Robert Wilſon's performance, declared our diſſent from ſome of his opinions upon the volunteer ſyſtem, there is the leſs occaſion to detail the arguments of this opponent, whoſe objections are chiefly directed to that part of Sir Robert's work. The author before us is of opinion (with us) that the number of men from the old French army of the line "diſperſed among the volunteers and conſcripts" is greatly over-rated by Sir R. Wilſon; and that the firſt volunteers in France did not enjoy all the advantages which he deſcribes "from their mixture with veteran troops." The manner in which he accounts for the abſence of a great portion of the old army, (and eſpecially of the officers) appears to us highly probable, if not certain. He alſo contraſts the two oppoſite aſſertions of Sir Robert, reſpecting the early ſucceſſes of the French national troops, the inconſiſtency of which we have noticed. He then alledges ſeveral reaſons for ſuppoſing that the greater part of our volunteer officers may, with a very little experience, be found equal to the ſervices required of them, and argues that they even have ſome advantages not always poſſeſſed by officers of the line; who, he obſerves, "too frequently neglect the ſtudy and elements of their profeſſion;" whereas "numbers among the militia and volunteer officers, following the bent of natural genius, have acquired as competent a knowledge of the art of war as can be learned from books, and want only the ſeal of experience to eſtabliſh their reputation." He denies that the officers of the line have been overlooked under our preſent military ſyſtem, or that officers capable of ſervice have been paſſed by. One objection to Sir Robert's plan (taking that plan in its greateſt extent) we think, with this author, inſurmountable; which is, that "while we are buſied in new modelling our military force, the enemy may be expected to land on our ſhores."

This author alſo ſhows that ſeveral of the regulations propoſed by Sir R. W. for the volunteers "do not materially differ from thoſe already adopted," and particularly that "the corps of large towns

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are regimented, and thoſe in the country (commanded by gentlemen who either reſide or have eſtates on the ſpot) are formed by companies from their reſpective neighbourhoods." This we believe to be (generally ſpeaking) an accurate ſtatement, and are ſurpriſed that Sir Robert ſhould not have informed himſelf better on the ſubject of which he treats. The writer before us alſo oppoſes the ſtatements of Sir R. W. reſpecting the militia, and contends that there are not more commiſſions vacant in that body than might be expected, conſidering the number of gentlemen engaged in other ſervices; and that the ſame inconvenience occurs in the regular army. About one ſixth of the militia officers, this author aſſures us, have been in the army; and many of them have ſeen real ſervice. Some inconſiſtencies are here pointed out from the work in queſtion, and ſome objections to the propoſed army of reſerve, particularly the enormous expence of ſuch an eſtabliſhment. This writer agrees, however, in wiſhing for a larger diſpoſable force: and though he has perhaps attacked Sir R. W. with rather too much aſperity, his ſentiments are invariably patriotic, and many of his arguments perfectly juſt.

MISCELLANIES.

ART. 30. *The Correſpondence of the late John Wilkes with his Friends, printed from the original Manuſcripts; in which are introduced Memoirs of his Life, by John Almon. In Five Volumes.* 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d. Phillips. 1805.

ART. 31. *Letters, from the Year 1774 to the Year 1796, of John Wilkes, Eſq. addreſſed to his Daughter, the late Miſs Wilkes; with a Collection of his Miſcellaneous Poems. To which is prefixed, a Memoir of the Life of Mr. Wilkes. Four Volumes.* 12mo. 1l. 1s. Hatchard. 1804.

It is not poſſible to ſpeak in any high terms of praiſe of either of theſe publications; though, of the two, the former is the more intereſting. A very great number of the Letters in both are ſo trifling and contemptible, as to encumber them exceedingly; being merely chit-chat, of the moſt frivolous kind, between Wilkes and his daughter. On the whole, they exhibit no friendly view of this extraordinary man's life and character. He appears from them to have had no principle of any kind; to have been without any ſentiment of religion, which he treated with ſcorn, even to his child. He would have defrauded his wife of her ſettlement; he obtained money from pretending to be buſily employed on an edition of Churchill, and a Hiſtory of England. Of the firſt, he never wrote a ſyllable; and of the latter, nothing more than an Introductory Eſſay. He ſeems to have been much more alive to public opinion than he wiſhed to have it believed; for he details to his daughter, with the minuteſt circumſtances, the treatment he received from individuals whom he courted or feared. He was a ſenſualiſt in every point of view, gluttonous, and addicted to wine. Nothing is exhibited in the volumes to prove him poſſeſſed of more than ordinary

ordinary abilities; and his enemies, if any yet remain, cannot fail to be gratified to the full by this caricature, which we, who knew the man, muſt acknowledge to be at leaſt founded on truth. Farewell Mercutio! That ſuch a man, ſo conditioned in point of abilities, connection, and circumſtances, ſhould be able to convulſe a great and mighty nation, we might preſume would be the aſtoniſhment of ſucceeding generations, did not every hour of the fleeting period in which we live preſent paralliel cauſes of amazement.

ART. 32. *England delineated. In Two Volumes.* Royal 8vo. 1l. 10s. Lackington and Co. 1804.

The reader will remember a publication, by the late Mr. Dodſley, in two volumes, quarto, with the ſame title, which was one of the many ſucceſsful undertakings which proved his ſagacity. This ſeems to be a republication of that work, on a ſomewhat ſmaller ſcale, and with the addition of ſome few new engravings. Theſe may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed, as the old plates appear to be nearly worn out. This work is printed in a very perſpicuous type, and is altogether neat and elegant, and will doubtleſs anſwer the publiſher's purpoſe: perhaps one on a ſtill ſmaller ſcale, which might be recommended to the libraries of young perſons, would be more extenſively uſeful, and be attended with more eſſential profit.

ART. 33. *Pictureſque Excurſions in Devonſhire and Cornwall. By T. H. Williams, Plymouth.* 8vo. 1l. 8s. Murray. 1804.

To thoſe who are intimately acquainted with the beauties of Devonſhire, this elegant publication muſt prove particularly intereſting; but it will afford no ſmall degree of ſatisfaction to *every* admirer of ſublime views and pictureſque ſcenery. The work is ornamented by twenty-one beautiful etchings, executed by the author himſelf, from his own drawings. The following ſpecimen of his ſtyle of writing will not be thought ſuperfluous or unintereſting.

"The mind repoſes with more pleaſure on theſe confined ſcenes after having dilated its powers in proſpects of greater variety and extent. Contraſt and variety indeed are neceſſary to keep up its attention; and in this reſpect, the lover of nature will no where find more ample gratification, than in the diverſified beauties of Devonſhire. The variety of objects, and the rapid change of ſcenery, in this country, are truly aſtoniſhing. The views on our ſea-coaſts are uncommonly grand: the Tamar and the Lara, with their various collateral branches, adorn an indeſcribable ſucceſſion of beautiful ſcenes, and in many places aſſume the characteriſtics of a lake. Our rivers are numerous, and purſue a devious courſe; ſometimes foaming between immenſe rocks of granite, through a mountainous and barren country; at others, gliding in ſilence through vales of Arcadian beauty; now loſt in the depth of ſolitary woods, and now ſporting amidſt the gayer ſcenes of cultivation. Our cottages are perhaps more pictureſque than in any other part of England; and we are not wholly deſtitute of thoſe monuments of priſtine magnificence and power which are ſo numerouſly ſcattered over this iſland: in ſhort, nothing

is wanting but the diſpoſition to enjoy theſe pre-eminent advantages of nature."

A numerous Liſt of Subſcribers has repaid Mr. Williams for his induſtrious exertions.

ART. 34. *The Wonders of Nature and Art; or, a conciſe Account of whatever is moſt curious and remarkable in the World, whether relating to its Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral Productions, or to the Manufactures, Buildings, and Inventions of its Inhabitants; compiled from hiſtorical and geographical Works of eſtabliſhed Celebrity, and illuſtrated with the Diſcoveries of modern Travellers. By the Rev. Thomas Smith, Author of the Univerſal Atlas, Sacred Mirror, &c. &c. Ten Volumes.* 12mo. 1l. 16s. Vernor and Hood. 1803.

A publication with this ſame title, and preciſely the ſame object, was many years ſince in extenſive circulation, and we are not aſhamed to confeſs among the delights and inſtructions of our boyiſh days. This work is conducted preciſely on the ſame plan, with the additional advantages of the different diſcoveries of Bruce, Brown, Park, &c. in Africa, of Turner in Tibet, Symes in Ava, Sir George Staunton and Barrow in China, Thunberg in Japan, &c. &c. &c. It is a very cheap and very neat publication, with ſeveral engravings in each volume, though in this latter particular certainly not equal to its predeceſſor; but, as it is intended principally for young perſons, this is of leſs importance. When it is conſidered what a number of ſcarce and expenſive works the compiler has been obliged to procure and conſult, we ſcruple not to ſay, that he well deſerves the encouragement of the public approbation and reward.

ART. 35. *Intercepted Letters. Letters intercepted on board the Admiral Aplin, captured by the French; and inſerted by the French Government in the Moniteur, and Two ſupplementary Sheets of the 16th September, 1804. Publiſhed in French and Engliſh.* 8vo. 107 pp. 2s. Weſtley, Strand. 1804.

Theſe Letters are not much objects for criticiſm, except ſo far as their authenticity is to be examined; and that, with reſpect to the moſt remarkable perſons concerned in them, may now be conſidered as eſtabliſhed, by their ſilence. Had their letters been forged or much altered, they would doubtleſs ere now have made their declarations on the ſubject. This being the caſe, we cannot but rejoice that one conjecture of a noble writer has already proved as erroneous, as all the bodings of others about the invaſion. He ſays, "nothing appears to me leſs probable than to ſee Pitt and me, at any near period (I believe I may ſay at no (any) period of our lives) reconciled to, and diſpoſed to eſtabliſh with Addington relations of confidence and friendſhip." P. 24. If the papers and reports of the day at all be credited, the moſt material part of this ſurmiſe is already contradicted, and we doubt not that the reſt will in good time.

With reſpect to the letters from obſcurer perſons, the French editors ſeem either to have amuſed themſelves with invention, or to have blundered egregiouſly in reading Engliſh writing. The names of Finers, Ritte, Bipley, and ſome others are apparently not Engliſh. *Scott Te-*

lepper is probably blundered from *Scott Titchfield.* The chief object, however, of the publication was doubtleſs to deceive the French, and that we may preſume it did.

The Letters ſeem to be retranſlated from the French tranſlation. Why were not the Engliſh originals given?

ART. 36. *A Tour in Teeſdale.* 12mo. 51 pp. with a Map of Teeſdale. 2s. York, printed; ſold by Mawman, &c. London. 1804.

"From whatever cauſe it is," ſays this anonymous writer, "that the beauties of Teeſdale have hitherto been concealed, they have powerful claims on the painter and the touriſt, that ought to be diſcuſſed." The beauties of Teeſdale are certainly not altogether unknown to the enquirers after ſuch objects of delight; but they have perhaps been leſs celebrated than is juſt, in compariſon to their eminence. It is a ſtrong recommendation to this Tour, that it is written without the extravagant rants of the touriſts, in a ſober and intelligible ſtyle. The map of Teeſdale begins a little weſt of Darlington, and extends to the Weel, a ſort of lake in the upper part of the Tees. The map wants only a proper deſignation of the north and other points, to ſhow its true bearings. The ſubſtance of this little book, an advertiſement ſays, was publiſhed laſt year in the York Herald, in the form of letters. Thus melted down, they form but a ſmall book, but one which thoſe who travel or loiter on the banks of the Tees, will undoubtedly do well to take with them.

ART. 37. *Some Doubts relative to the Efficacy of Mr. Forſyth's Plaiſter in filling up the Holes in Trees, &c. aſcribed to it by Dr. Anderſon and Mr. Forſyth, in a Letter to Dr. Anderſon from Thomas Andrew Knight, Eſq.* 4to. 1s. White. 1802.

While this pamphlet has been upon our table, the individual whom it more particularly concerns has paid the debt of nature. In the mean time, there is no arguing againſt fact and experience. Mr. Forſyth's Plaiſter either does effect what is aſcribed to it, or it does not. Mr. Forſyth's Plaiſter is by ſome ſaid to communicate vigour and health to an old and dying tree; this is denied by others; time muſt diſcover which is in the right.

ART. 38. *A Guide to the Study of the Hiſtory of England; in a Series of Queſtions upon Goldſmith's Abridgment. Compoſed for the Uſe of young Ladies at Aſſembly-Houſe Boarding School, Laytonſtone, Eſſex. By M. Florian.* 8vo. 80 pp. 1s. Newbery.

"In theſe queſtions", Mr. F. ſays, "I have been particularly careful to direct the attention to ſuch circumſtances as are the moſt intereſting for the pupils to be acquainted with, at the ſame time that they may become to them practical leſſons of morality and virtue". We think that, in ſeveral inſtances, the attention of females in particular might have been more uſefully directed, eſpecially within the preſent reign. Reflection upon hiſtorical recitals is ſaid "to require much more trouble and patience than to make them repeat a leſſon by heart;

heart; and this is the reaſon, moſt likely, why it has *never* been made a part of their education". This is an invidious, and much too unqualified an affirmation. Mr. F. may diſcharge well the taſk he has undertaken; but he ſhould forbear to undervalue all other teachers, as he does ſomewhat ſtrongly in his very *poſitive* Introduction.

ART. 39. *An Engliſh Spelling book, with Reading Leſſons adapted to the Capacities of Children. In Three Parts. Calculated to advance the Learners by natural and eaſy Gradations, and to teach Orthography and Pronunciation together. By Lindley Murray, Author of "Engliſh Grammar adapted to the Capacities of different Claſſes of Learners".* 12mo. 216 pp. 1s. 6d. bound. Longman and Co. and the Bookſellers at York. 1804.

We do not always think it neceſſary to employ our time in examining literary productions of ſo very humble a kind as ſpelling books. The name of Mr. L. Murray, however, whom we have more than once had occaſion to commend, arreſted our attention. We find his preſent publication divided into three Parts. 1. Teaching the letters, monoſyllables, and correſpondent reading leſſons. 2. Eaſy words, of two or three ſyllables, with appropriate reading leſſons. 3. Words leſs familiar to children, with ſuitable leſſons; and miſcellaneous articles. In the latter claſs are ſeveral uſeful things, not commonly found in ſuch works: for inſtance, Reading Leſſons in Italic, Old Engliſh, and manuſcript letters; explanations of the ſounds of the letters, diſtinguiſhing the long and ſhort ſounds of the vowels, and the anomalous ſounds of all; (this part ſeems to be abridged from the Elements of Orthoepy;) and, finally, rules for ſpelling, very clearly and diſtinctly expreſſed. We have, on the whole, no doubt that teachers may find conſiderable advantage from adopting the uſe of this Spelling-book.

FOREIGN CATALOGUE.

FRANCE.

ART. 40. *Œuvres de* C. A. Demouſtier. Paris, 2 Voll. in 8vo. or 5 Voll. in 18mo.

The *Lettres à Emilie*, have placed *Demouſtier* in the firſt ranks of agreeable poets. They are become claſſical for thoſe young perſons who wiſh to obtain ſome knowledge of mythology. They have the double merit of compriſing every thing which they can want to learn on theſe matters, and of preſenting the whole under a form equally decent and pleaſing.

The prodigious ſucceſs of theſe Letters ſuggeſted to *Demouſtier* the idea of producing other works of the ſame kind. He had intended

to write ſucceſſively, for the uſe of young perſons, a Courſe of Morality, a Courſe of Hiſtory, and a Courſe of Botany. He was, however, prevented by death from realiſing theſe projects. He had only finiſhed his Courſe of Morality, and there is every reaſon to believe that he had deſigned to make that more extenſive. Of his Courſe of Hiſtory, he had only left ſome fragments.

This edition, which is printed in the ſame form with the *Lettres à Emilie*, contains every thing which the author had rendered worthy the notice of the public. There is found in it, beſides his beſt theatrical pieces, ſuch as *le Conciliateur* and *l'Amour filial*, a ſort of Romance, entitled *les Conſolations*. The plan is not very new, but it has conſiderable beauties in the details. This Romance is followed by ſome account of the life of Mad. *du Bocage*, celebrated during her life by *Voltaire*, praiſed after her death by *Demouſtier*, the 20th of April, 1796, and almoſt already forgotten, notwithſtanding her tragedy, her epic poem, and the talents of her panegyriſts.

As a ſpecimen of the author's manner, we ſhall cite the following verſes on the death of a young lady in the country.

" Graces, fraicheur, fleur printanière,
La mort devrait vous reſpecter.
Ah! pourquoi ceſſer d'exiſter
Quand on n'a pas ceſſé de plaire?
Aimer, être belle et mourrir
O la cruelle deſtinée! . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
Quoi! ces lèvres où tour-à-tour
Règnent le baiſer, le ſourire,
La douce haleine de Zéphyre,
Et l'éloquence de l'amour,
Demain garderont le ſilence!
Sur ces yeux qui lancent les traits
Du deſir et de l'eſpérance
La mort étendra pour jamais
Le ſommeil de l'indifférence! . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
Après avoir dit quelque tems,
Elle était jeune, elle était belle;
On l'oubliera; l'herbe nouvelle
Couvrira ſa tombe au printems.
Ses compagnes dans la prairie,
Viendront un jour cueillir des fleurs
Sur la cendre de leur amie,
Et les ris eſſuieront les pleurs.
Là, fixant ſa courſe légère,
Le jeune chaſſeur, vers le ſoir,
Se repoſer a ſans ſavoir
Qu'il foule aux pieds une bergère, etc. etc."

From the *Cours de morale*, written partly in proſe and partly in verſe, we ſhall likewiſe tranſcribe the following paſſage:

" L'Ambition

" L'ambition du bonheur eſt l'écueil.
Qui marche à la grandeur, marche vers ſa ruine.
Notre vie eſt pareille au cours
De cette onde naiſſante et pure :
Comparons les. J'aime à puiſer toujours
Mes exemples dans la nature.

" Voyez dans mon champêtre aſyle
Serpenter ce jeune ruiſſeau.
Entre la fleur et le roſeau
Il pourſuit ſa courſe tranquille.
Bientôt par cent détours divers
Egaré loin de ſa patrie,
Il va traverſer des déſerts :
Voilà l'image de la vie.

. . . . .
. . . . .

Plus loin ſon onde ambitieuſe
Fuyant des rivages obſcurs;
D'Athènes va baigner les murs;
Elle en ſort livide et fangeuſe.
Dans une heureuſe obſcurité
Tant qu'elle fut enſevelie,
Rien n'altérait ſa pureté :
Voilà l'image de la vie.

" Enrichi du tribut limpide
Que lui portent mille ruiſſeaux,
Il devient fleuve, et de ſes eaux
Il étend la marche rapide.
Son cours étonne l'Univers,
Amphitrite lui porte envie. . . .
Il diſparaît au ſein des mers!
Voilà l'image de la vie." *Eſpr. d. Journ.*

ART. 41. *Dictionnaire raiſonné de Bibliologie, contenant : 1°. L'explication des principaux termes relatifs à la bibliographie, à l'art typographique, à la diplomatie, aux langues, aux archives, aux manuſcrits, aux médailles, aux antiquités, &c. 2°. Des notices hiſtoriques détaillées ſur les principales bibliothèques anciennes et modernes, ſur les différentes ſectes philoſophiques; ſur les plus célèbres imprimeurs; avec une indication des meilleures éditions ſorties de leurs preſſes, et ſur les bibliographes, avec la liſte de leurs ouvrages. 3°. Enfin l'expoſition des différens ſyſtêmes bibliographiques, etc.—Ouvrage utile aux bibliothécaires, archiviſtes, imprimeurs, libraires, &c.* Two large volumes in 8vo. of near 500 pp. each, together with a third volume of 400 pp. forming a Supplement, and comprising more than 600 new articles, with corrections and additions, and alphabetical indexes to the entire work; to the whole is added a ſynoptical table of Bibliology, by *G. Peignot*, &c. Paris.

A very uſeful and comprehenſive work, which cannot therefore be too ſtrongly recommended to the perſons mentioned in the title.

Nouv. Eſpr. d. Journ.

GERMANY.

GERMANY.

ART. 42. Αρατου Σολεως Φαινομενα και Διοσημεια.—Arati *Solenſis Phænomena et Dioſmeia Græce et Latine ad Codd. MSS. et optimarum edd. fidem recenſita. Accedunt* Theonis *Scholia vulgata et emendatiora è codice Moſquenſi,* Leontii *de Sphæra* Aratea *libellus et verſionum.* Arati *poëticarum* Ciceronis, Germani *et* R. F. Avieni, *quæ ſuperſunt. Curavit* J. Th. Buhle, *Prof. Goetting. Vol. I. II.* each of 482 pp. 8vo. Leipzig; pr. 4 Rixd. 4 gr.

In this new edition the *firſt volume* contains the Greek text and the Scholia according to that of *Morell,* as alſo the Latin verſion conſiderably improved. To theſe ſucceed *Leontius de Sphæra,* the Scholia according to the Moſcow MS. together with the *Animadverſiones criticæ,* conſiſting partly of the editor's own conjectural alterations, and partly of ſuch hints as have been communicated by others. Mr. *B.* in the emendations propoſed by himſelf generally follows the Moſcow and Breſlaw MSS. in which we think he is right. He has availed him of the *Apparatus* for an edition of this author left by the late Subrector *Müller,* of Altona, compriſing a collection of various readings from the Barberini MSS. and from the *Codex auguſtanus eclogarum Stobæi,* as alſo of a compariſon of the different Latin tranſlations, and of the editions of *Aldus, Stephanus, Morel, Fell,* and *Grotius;* laſtly, of parallel paſſages from other poets. Among theſe, we find no obſervations made by the late *Müller* himſelf.

The *ſecond volume* preſents the Latin interpreters of *Aratus* mentioned in the title, namely, *Cicero, Germanicus* with the Scholiaſt, and *Avienus,* together with notes upon them, of which but few are original. Of his own conduct, in regard to the admiſſion of different readings into the text, Mr. *B.* gives the following account, in the Preface to the firſt volume, p. xxviii. *Superſunt quidem in textu Arati, qualem dedi, plura menda quæ cum aliis ſublatis quoque ſublata vellem, cum eorum emendationes in notis propoſitæ ſent certiſſimæ; verum non auſus ſum ea tollere, quando exemplum editionis Morelianæ, quod à me emendarum typis exſcribendum operis dedi, Lipſiam mitterem: ne tamen ea lectores moleſtentur, in notis ſemper ipſa verba indicavi, quæ in textu legenda et pro vulgatis reponenda ſunt.* To this volume are ſubjoined, an excellent *Epiſtola critica,* by *Groddeck;* in which three MSS. in the Library at Vienna are deſcribed, with various readings ſelected from them; a life of *Aratus,* from *Petavii Uranologium;* another by *Iriarte;* Περι Αρατου, which had been before publiſhed by *Ruhnken;* the ſame according to *Suidas;* together with a *Commentatio de Arati vita, ingenio,* ſcriptis, &c. by the editor, &c. *Jena ALZ.*

ART. 43. Η ΚΑΙΝΗ ΔΙΑΘΗΚΗ. NOVUM TESTAMENTUM, *Græce. Ex recenſione* Jo. Jac. Grieſbachii *cum ſelecta lectionum varietate. Tomus primus Evangelia* Matthæi *et* Marci; 241 pp. in ſmall fol. Leipzig, 1803; the Subſcription-price 2 Louis-d'or.

Nothing that has yet iſſued from the preſſes of *Bodoni* or *Didot* has ſurpaſſed this edition, either in the elegance of its typography, or, we

may

may add, in the correctneſs of the text, which is taken from Dr. *Grieſbach's* laſt edition. The various lections are marked with the letters α, β, γ, according to the degrees of their probability; and where a reading different from that of the Elzevir edition is adopted into the text, the heretofore common reading is pointed out by the letter K, (κοινη.) To this firſt volume is prefixed a Madonna, with the infant Jeſus, engraved by *A. W. Böhun*, after *Carlo Dolci*, as the moſt appropriate ornament. *Ibid.*

ART. 44. Novum Teſtamentum Græce *ad Codices Moſquenſes utriuſque bibliothecæ SS. ſynodi et tabularii imperialis, item Auguſtanos, Drecdenſes, Goettingenſes, Gothanos, Guelpherbytanos, Langeri, Monachienſes, Lipſienſes, Nicephori et Zuttavienſem, adhibitis patrum Græcorum lectionibus editionibus N. Teſtamenti principibus et doctorum virorum libellis criticis*, iterum recenſuit, *ſectiones majores et minores* Euſebii, Euthalii, *et* Andreæ *Cæſarienſis notavit, primum quoque lectiones eccleſiaſticas ex uſu Eccleſiæ Græcæ deſignavit et Synaxaria Evangeliarii et praxapoſtoli addidit et criticis interpoſitis animadverſionibus edidit* Chriſtianus Fridericus de Matthæi, *Collegiorum imperialium Roſſicorum Aſſeſſor et Profeſſor Wittebergenſis.* Tomus primus; 784 pp. 8vo. Wittenberg. 1803.

The additions made in this new edition are ſpecified in the title; we ſhould, however, have wiſhed that Mr. *de M.* had deſcribed more particularly than he has done the *eleven* MSS. which he has *himſelf* collated for this *firſt volume*, containing the Goſpels only. With reſpect to the text, though the editor loſes no opportunity of inveighing, in the moſt illiberal terms, againſt *Grieſbach*, againſt his threefold Recenſion of the New Teſtament, and againſt the critical uſe of readings excerpted from the writings of the Fathers; he very rarely admits a various reading into it which had not before been adopted by him. *Ibid.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We can aſſure *A. B.* that the learned men whom he mentions have never condeſcended to review Novels for us, and we fear would not if we were to aſk it. But they who do us that good office really read them; and our intention is to give as fair an account as poſſible. As to the *Mortimers* and the *Mandevilles*, not being acquainted with the families, we may perhaps have miſtaken the one for the other.

Julia complains that we omit many works of the novel claſs. This we confeſs is true; but if ſhe will take the character

racter of any ſuch work which we do review, it is a thouſand to one that it will ſuit any other which we do not. So far, at leaſt, as the manufacture for the watering-places is concerned.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The fourth volume of *Mr. King's Munimenta Antiqua* is gone to preſs.

Mr. Maurice is preparing to publiſh his Tragedy of *The Great Mogul*, founded upon the cataſtrophe which took place on *Nadir Shah's* Invaſion of India, in 1739. It is compoſed partly on the Greek model, with choruſes of Brahmin prieſts.

Dr. Biſſet is engaged in writing a *Hiſtory* of the Slave Trade, from the firſt diſcoveries of the Portugueſe, to the preſent time.

We hear alſo of a Tranſlation of the Poſthumous Works of *Marmontel*, and of a Life of that celebrated writer, by himſelf.

A new edition of Melmoth's Letters, publiſhed under the aſſumed name of *Sir Thomas Fitzoſborne*, is at preſent in the preſs. The author, it has long been well known, was the celebrated tranſlator of Cicero's and of Pliny's Letters.

N. B. In reviewing *M. Juigne's* Treatiſe on *the French Tongue*, we ſpoke of his promiſe, in the Preface, of *an Accurate Genealogical Table of the Parts of Speech*, as not diſtinctly performed. See Rev. for October, p. 457. We now perceive, that ſuch a Table, neatly engraved on copper, was at that time miſlaid; together with a general Table of French Verbs, regular and irregular; both very good and uſeful. We therefore voluntarily do him the juſtice to mention them.

ERRATUM.

The table, in p. 531 of our laſt Number, ſhould have followed the words "by paper or ſpecie", in the laſt line but one of p. 530. After which, inſtead of "and where *the thouſandths*", ſhould be read "*and if* 382 *thouſandths* of our payments". The error aroſe from an accidental obſcurity in the MS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

THE Editors of the Britiſh Critic, conſidering Britiſh Literature as their chief object, have yet at all times been deſirous alſo to give information reſpecting the works produced on the Continent of Europe; ſo far, at leaſt, as might not too much interfere with what they eſteemed their principal duties.

Preſerving the ſame ideas, it has appeared to them, on mature conſideration, that ſome improvement might be ſtruck out, with reſpect to both theſe departments; and that it would be particularly deſireable if, by any new arrangement, they could gain at once more ſpace for their account of Britiſh Works, and yet give information more immediately ſuited to general uſe, reſpecting thoſe of foreign countries. This they purpoſe to effect, after the cloſe of the preſent year, by diſcontinuing the diviſion of the Review, entitled FOREIGN CATALOGUE; which will enable them proportionably to extend their larger accounts of Engliſh books. The BRITISH CATALOGUE will not perhaps undergo any material change.

For the information of the Public reſpecting Foreign Books, they mean to give a regular liſt of ſuch as are actually imported every month, with occaſional references to the Foreign Reviews in which they have been noticed; and, when it ſhall appear neceſſary, a liſt of books which ought to be imported. Sometimes, when a foreign work may ſeem particularly curious, a detailed account of it will be inſerted.

They hope alſo, by means of a plan deviſed with ſome care, to give a more complete monthly liſt, than has ever yet been produced, of all the publications which proceed from the preſs in any part of the United Kingdom. This improved plan will commence with the Review for January, 1805.

AN

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TO THE

REMARKABLE PASSAGES

IN THE

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